

## U. S. News

Chicago, Feb. 27.—At least thirty persons were killed and scores injured in the wreck of two passenger trains at Porter, Ind., at 6:20 o'clock tonight.

Washington, Feb. 27.—One naval enlisted man is dead, 13 are missing and two are injured as the result of a collision yesterday between the American destroyer Woolsey and the American steamer Steel Inventor off the Pacific coast of Panama.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The army appropriation bill, carrying \$362,000,000 and providing for an army of an average strength of 175,000 men instead of 150,000 voted by the House for the next fiscal year, was passed tonight by the Senate and sent to conference.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The United States Government demands freedom of cable communication across the Pacific to the Far East and insists that the important way station on the small island of Yap shall not be given to Japan by the League of Nations.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 25.—An indictment containing conspiracy to violate the Sherman anti-trust act, was returned by the federal grand jury today against 223 coal operators, coal operators' associations, coal mining companies and coal miners.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The conference report on the immigration bill was adopted today by the House and Senate and the measure sent to the President. It would limit immigration for fifteen months from next April 1 to 3 per cent of the nationals of the various countries who were in the United States at the time of the 1910 census.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The Senate Finance Committee failed to reach an agreement today on the soldiers' bonus bill, but Republican leaders predicted that the House bill, shorn of taxation provisions, would be reported tomorrow to the Senate. Doubt was expressed, however, that the legislation could be passed before adjournment of Congress next week.

Washington, Feb. 25.—A new plan for enforcement of prohibition is being discussed among Republican leaders as a prospective policy of the Harding administration. It contemplates abolishing the present dual enforcement machinery of the treasury and justice departments and centralization full responsibility and authority under the attorney general.

Paris, March 2.—The League of Nations is not concerned with the allocation of the former German possessions in the Pacific, which includes the Japanese mandate group to which the island of Yap belongs, the American government is informed in the reply of the council of the league to the American note of the mandate in question.

Washington, March 2.—Champ Clark died here today at 2:10 p. m. in his seventy-first year and within two days of his retirement from the House of Representatives after a service of twenty-six years.

Death was due to an attack of pleurisy and a complication of diseases incident to his advanced age. Up to ten days ago, however, when he developed a severe cold, Mr. Clark had shared actively in proceedings of the House as Democratic leader.

Marion, O., March 2.—President-elect Harding's neighbors in Marion and nearby towns bade him Godspeed in the task of the Presidency today in a formal farewell speech that brought to the famous front porch one of its largest gatherings. Marion schools and business houses closed their doors for two hours to observe the occasion and as the final front porch meeting began, church bells and factory whistles mingled their voices in a sonorous message of good will.

As part of the farewell ceremony the city presented to the President-elect and his wife a silver plaque which bore the inscription "God's blessing to you." His appearance at the front porch meeting was Mr. Harding's only engagement for the day and he spent the remainder of his time finally closing the affairs of his campaign headquarters and packing up for his long absence.

## Armed Guards Driving Back Starving Hordes



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MILLIONS of victims of the world's worst calamity rove the northern Provinces of China, famine-stricken. They began to leave the drought-stricken area only after even the leaves and bark of trees had been consumed as food. They trekked toward the richer districts.

The railroads carried the sufferers free.

The human inundation, however, threatened to cause famine in additional districts and armed cordons began to turn back the hungry horde toward their old homes where they must perish by thousands daily unless aided. There are 45,000,000 persons in the

famine zone, the greater number of whom have neither adequate clothing nor fuel, while 15,000,000 of them have no food at all.

The death rate already is 15,000 a day, with a typhus epidemic inevitable. Joseph Burge, 9 Board of Trade building, Louisville, is Treasurer, and the Rev. Dr. E. Y. Mullins is chairman of the China Famine Fund.

## Kentucky News

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 28.—John F. Smith, Berea, has been appointed on the Children's Code Commission by Governor Morrow to succeed Attila Cox, Louisville, resigned.

Richmond, Feb. 24.—Potash, or whatever the poison is that moonshiners are said to be using in making white liquor, did its work in Paint Lick Tuesday, and caused the death of Walter Azbill, a well-known young blacksmith of that place, just over the Madison-Garrard line, if a story his brother, Albert Azbill, of Richmond, told the Madison county grand jury Wednesday, is true.

Washington, Feb. 24.—About 2,000 acres of land occupied by Camp Taylor, near Louisville, Ky., will be subdivided and sold before June 30 in parcels with the improvements included, the War Department announced today. The land originally cost the government more than \$1,000,000 and the improvements nearly \$8,000,000. Heretofore the improvements on army camp land to be sold have been treated as salvage and not a part of the real estate.

Middlesboro, Feb. 27.—Optimism is becoming general in the coal fields of Eastern Kentucky, coal operators and brokers believing an actual demand for coal is in sight, and that numerous new mines will open in the immediate future. Recent announcements of developments of new companies, and further extensions of old companies point to a good year for operator and broker. It is believed certain a large amount of capital will be invested in the Eastern Kentucky field during the year.

Washington, Feb. 26.—While federal appointments for Kentucky under the new administration have not yet been agreed on, there seems to be a substantial reason for the belief that Sawyer Smith, of Barbourville, will be finally selected for the position of United States Marshal for the Eastern district. He is understood to have the endorsement of Governor Edwin P. Morrow and of Congressman Robison, whose fellow townsman he is.

## Letter Printing Machine.

A new form letter printing machine cuts paper fed from rolls into the proper size, uses three colors of ink when desired and automatically changes the names and addresses for each letter produced.

## Flat Dwellers, Take Notice!

An eminent professor recently said that it was possible to lengthen one's life and improve the general health merely by tiptoeing for a few minutes every day.

## HARDING PLEDGES GOOD SERVICE

Declares He Faces Duties Confidently. In Belief That Nation's Destinies Are Safe Under Guidance of Almighty.

Marion, O., March 2.—A pledge of "Godfearing, right-minded service" was taken by President-elect Harding today in a farewell speech to his neighbors and friends in Marion.

Speaking from the famous front porch to a gathering of several thousands who had come to tender him and Mrs. Harding a parting testimonial, he declared he faced his duties confidently, in the belief that the destinies of the republic were safe under the guidance of the Almighty and the vigilance of a hundred million patriots. "I am going to my work with a confidence that all is well," he said in a voice that trembled with emotion. "I believe in the security of this American republic. I believe a hundred million Americans will be back of a right-minded executive and I promise you that I mean to serve in good conscience to the best of my ability."

"I have neither enmity nor jealousy in my heart, and I know that in this I am like the great citizenship of America. I want to go to Washington with your prayers. The I may not always be the ideal, I want you to know there is in my heart a faith in Almighty God. I want Him to know our prayers, for trusting in Him we need not have concern for the future of the republic."

"I thank you again and again for this token of your friendship, and I want you to know that I have no greater desire than to come back at the end of a term of service and receive a welcome that has the savor of this manifestation today."

## UTAH—"THE PROMISED LAND."

FIRST settled in the summer of 1847 by Brigham Young and his little band of Mormons, numbering less than 150 souls, Utah is fast coming into its own. Utah is 7,000,000 acres larger than all of the New England states combined, and there isn't much, if indeed, there is anything—within reason—that the imagination of man can conceive or his heart wish for that the state does not yield or cannot offer.

"This said that Utah contains enough iron ore to rebuild most of the steel structures in the country; sufficient black marble to build a column from the earth to the moon; salt enough to supply the world for 60 years; the greatest copper mine in all the world; enough coal to supply her population for 60,000 years; clay and sand enough to make the world's supply of brick for many years; 4,000,000,000 feet of lumber and sandstone and granite in quantities equal to the rebuilding of the majority of the buildings in the United States.

Gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc to the value of \$97,000,000 were mined in Utah during one recent year. Goodly quantities of agricultural products and fruit are also produced.

## "UNCLE JIMMY" BAKER

On Friday morning, February 11, 1921, about half an hour after he had called his daughter, Miss Kate, James A. Baker quietly ceased to breathe, passing away without a struggle. With very little variation he had been in usual health, and the almost blind and deaf had helped as usual with the work about the place. Responding to his call, he was found sitting on the edge of the bed. He could speak with difficulty, and said, "I am almost gone." He died on the farm at Wallacetown, where he had lived since the day of Lincoln's second election for the Presidency. He was almost 84 years of age, having been born March 26, 1837.

For many years he was best known as "Squire Baker" because of twenty years' continuous service as justice of the peace of Garrard county. Many a difficulty did he succeed in having settled without going to court.

He was a life-long friend of John G. Fee, and attended every Berea College Commencement but two, being present last June. Each year for twenty years one or more of his children was in school at Berea, five of them becoming alumni of the College.

"Uncle Jimmy" was the last of his parents' family, and the last charter member of the Wallace Chapel Methodist church. He was a supporter of every good work for the community, and had a deep interest in state and national matters. He was almost a common counsellor in his community.

He leaves three sons and two daughters, seventeen grandchildren and six great-grandchildren living. His wife, two sons and four grandchildren preceded him to death.

Rev. Carl Vogel, pastor of the Methodist church at Berea, conducted funeral services at Wallace Chapel on Sunday afternoon, and "Uncle Jimmy" went to his Father's house.

## Rockefeller Gives Funds to Colleges.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 28.—According to word received here two Missouri colleges have received funds from the general education board of the Rockefeller foundation. William Jewell college of Liberty, Mo., has received \$200,000 and a grant of \$10,000 a year. Park college of Arkville, Mo., gets \$150,000.

An early beginning in preparing the land and planting gardens is of much importance. Regardless of the seasons, it is well to get an early start. That "planting over" may sometimes be necessary cannot be denied. But little is lost when garden land must be planted over, for the labor necessary to prepare the land is always well-employed. Much is lost if early maturing vegetables are planted too late. Get your garden land ready and plant on time.

## LATIN REPUBLICS BEGIN FIGHTING

Hostilities Between Panama and Costa Rica Have Begun.

## NO DECLARATION OF WAR

President Porras Mobilizes Forces—Over 2,000 Men Volunteer in the Capital—Panama to Settle Row Without U. S. Intervention.

Panama, Feb. 28.—Hostilities have begun between Panama and Costa Rican forces in the vicinity of Coto, on the Pacific end of the frontier between the two countries. It is said in unofficial advices received here. Official confirmation of these reports, however, is lacking. Formal declaration of war had not been made up until last night.

More than 2,000 men enrolled for military service here and reports from other parts of the republic told of citizens volunteering for the army.

Two hundred men left this city for the Costa Rican frontier, and it is believed the Panamanian forces near Coto are en route to that place number about 500. These consist of national police and volunteers from Panama City and Chiriqui province. The base of Panamanian operations will be in the small town of Progreso, near Golfo de Dulce, which is connected by a narrow-gauge railway with a small port constructed by the Panama Sugar company. The town of Progreso is also the property of the same corporation.

## Progreso War Base.

Progreso is the focus of trails which lead to David, the capital of the province of Chiriqui, which is about thirty-two miles distant from Coto.

The Panama Canal Zone administration and the United States legation here had not received instructions from Washington last night. A conference was to be held between President Porras, William Jennings Price, United States minister, and Col. Jay J. Morrow, acting canal governor, but it was postponed.

Aside from the enthusiasm incident to the volunteering of men for military service, chief interest in this city centered around the question of arms. It was generally believed the United States government held several thousand rifles for the Panamanian government, and it was supposed the volunteers would be armed with them. It was learned at the United States legation, however, that some rifles taken over from the Panamanian government following the signing of the Hay-Vailla treaty were returned, and more than 1,500 of the guns were sold at public auction here in 1914. A large number were shipped to the Panamanian consul in New York for disposal in 1916.

## Porras Mobilizes Forces.

While the President has been proceeding under his constitutional powers in mobilizing the Panamanian forces, the authority to declare war rests with the national assembly, which has not as yet acted. A general exodus of Costa Ricans from Panama is taking place, while many Panamanians who are in Costa Rica are trying to reach Panama.

An interesting phase of the situation results from Costa Rica occupying territory under the arbitration decision of Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme court, which was handed down in 1914, while the United States, herself, has, by virtue of treaties, guaranteed the territorial integrity of this country.

The Panamanian government claims, however, that Justice White's decision contained a clause to the effect that, if his award should not be accepted by both parties, the territorial status would revert to the condition laid down by the decision rendered by President Loubet of France. It is under the Loubet decision that Panama claims the land which Costa Rica has seized.

## Spurns Outside Help.

While it was stated in official circles here that Panama was much disturbed over the arms situation, the government had determined to settle with Costa Rica without intervention by the United States, and would purchase sufficient arms from private munitions concerns, if they were not available elsewhere.

It is known the Sinclair Oil interests have been conducting drilling operations in the same general locality where concessions have been granted a British corporation by the Costa Rican government.

## BONUS BILL IS REPORTED

Soldiers' Measure Sent to Senate With Tax Provision Eliminated—Cash Would Be Payable Jan 1, 1923.

Washington, Feb. 28.—With the tax provisions eliminated, the soldiers' bonus bill was reported to the senate by the finance committee. The cash bonus would be payable January 1, 1923.

## World News

It has been a question for some time whether the English Prime Minister, Lloyd-George, would continue to receive the support of the people of England. He has been bitterly attacked from many quarters. The former Prime Minister, Asquith, arraigned him for his Irish policy; he has been criticised for his attitude toward Russia, Germany and France; labor forces have complained at his rulings. In spite of all this opposition the recent election for members of the House of Commons show that the members favorable to the Premier were elected by a large majority, 181 to 40. Among all the war statesmen he has held his position the longest.

The ex-empress of Germany is reported to be failing rapidly and her death is expected at any time. In fact, preparations are already being made for her funeral. It was her desire to return to her country for death and burial, but it was not allowed. Augusta Victoria has always been regarded as a fine character. She is believed to have been against the recent war, and the result was a great blow to her. She has been loyal to the Kaiser and her family. The breach in good relations between England and Germany was especially hard on account of her relationship to the ruling house of England.

An oil contract between Costa Rica in Central America and England has given rise to some anxiety. The former country has refused to fulfill its contract and English warships have been cruising off the coast. The United States is interested in the matter, because in case of any act of compulsion on the part of England, the Monroe Doctrine would come into play. No European country can invade any Latin-American territory or occupy any land in such countries. The reason for breaking the contract has not yet been made public.

Recent elections in Germany show that the majority Socialist party is to remain in power and that its strength has been increased. This insures a moderate policy as this party is not so radical and does not endorse the Bolshevik ideas. The only party which shows much power to oppose it is the clerical party, which is more conservative. This party has grown stronger in all the European countries since the war and reflects the revival of the Church influence. It is generally known that the Catholic hold has become stronger and even France is seeking a renewal of relations with the Pope.

A good deal of feeling is being aroused over the matter of telegraph concessions in China. This is partly due to the disposal of Germany's cables which were broken during the war. It is also due to the right of establishing wireless stations to connect with the interior of China, where no other means of quick communications exist. In arrangements so far made, the United States has felt somewhat excluded and has no intention of giving up her rights in China. This is something that means much to our country as well as to China.

By a recent act the people of Canada are to have the right to a choice in their Governor-General. This is not a free choice, as might at first appear, but they may select from three men nominated by the Crown of England. The Governor-General in Canada corresponds to the King of England and has very little power. The Canadian government, like the English, makes the cabinet the executive and the Prime Minister the real source of power.

Although the United States refuses to accept a mandatory over any part of the partially civilized portions of the world, as provided by the League of Nations, yet she has notified the secretary of the League of Nations that she expects to share equal rights in such mandates as any of the Allies assume. By that it is required that no special trade privileges must be given to the nation holding the mandate. Not only does such a policy seem fair to the United States, but it will be best for the country under the mandate also, since the resources of such sections will be more quickly developed.



## East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

### JACKSON COUNTY Nathanon

Nathanon, Feb. 24.—Mrs. J. A. Clark has been suffering for a week or so with abscess in her side.—Jas. Lynch had a working last Friday, sixteen work hands. Quite an amount of fencing was done.—B. H. Holcomb and Jim Woods have purchased a large sawmill. They will begin a contract with Tice Hornsby, Tyner, Ky., where they have set their mill recently.—M. M. Caudill has declined to move to Indiana.—Miss Georgia Lou Moore visited Miss Daisy Clark last Sunday.—Misses Ruth and Reba Evans were the guests of their brother, Herman Evans, Sunday.—Jesse Clark and family spent Sunday with his brother, Everett Clark.—D. G. Woods spent Sunday afternoon with T. D. Caudill, Jr.

### Herd

Herd, Feb. 25.—George Amyx is very low.—Mrs. John Short is in very poor health.—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Farmer of Jericho, who have been visiting friends and relatives of this place for the last two weeks, have returned home.—Mr. and Mrs. Dexter Welch of Welchburg spent from Saturday until Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Farmer.—Miss Martha Farmer spent last Wednesday night with Miss Icy Farmer.—Doil Chadwell of Chadwell spent last night with Mr. Gordon.—Several of the boys attended the party at Jim Vickers last night.—Neal Frost of Richmond, Ky., is visiting his brother, A. S. Frost.—Miss Jewell and Hazel McGeorge spent last Sunday with their aunt, Mrs. Martha Murrell of Maulden.—Misses Icy Farmer and Jewell McGeorge were in Maulden last Tuesday.—H. D. Farmer was in Tyner last Thursday.—E. B. Flanery and Robert Akemon went to McKee last Monday.

### Bond

Bond, Feb. 28.—We are glad to announce that the little son of Cirt Powell is better. There is a hope for his recovery.—There is a lot of sickness in and around Bond.—J. T. Brewer's baby, William, is very sick. Dr. Denmon is the attending physician.—Miss DeVeig of Annville was visiting on Pigeon Roost Saturday. Everyone was glad to see her, as she was our superintendent in Sunday-school last summer. We are expecting Miss DeVeig's help again in our Sunday-school, which will begin the first Sunday in April. Everybody is invited to attend.—Leonard Moore is in school at Richmond this winter.—Rev. Wm. Langdon died at Richmond in his daughter's home, and was brought back to this place for burial. He will be buried today in the York graveyard with Masonic honors. We extend our sympathy to his bereaved children and many friends.—Pigeon Roost school won first prize in the community contest in this Educational Division. Annville school was second prize. Pine Grove school won first prize in county contest and McKee school won second prize in the county contest.—Mr. and Mrs. David York visited Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Pennington Sunday.—The Bond Sunday-school is progressing nicely. Everybody is invited to attend, take

part in the lesson and help sing. Do your part to make the Sunday-school better.—M. L. Watson and family visited Mr. and Mrs. Jerry York Sunday.

### "JACKSON COUNTY FOLKS" AT E. K. S. N.

Jackson county is better represented at the Eastern Kentucky State Normal School this year than it has been in previous years. The names of those who are here now are as follows: Misses Susie Watson, Bonnie Tussey, Gertrude Tussey, Elsie Fowler, and Nannie Reynolds; Messrs. Coleman Reynolds, Clarence Davis, Sylvester Little, and Leonard Moore.

Harry Tussey was in school here during the rest of this term, but on account of illness he has returned home. Earl Goodman and Sula Llewellyn, both of Jackson county, were here during the first of this year, but are not here this term. Although we are very busy with our studies and class work, we have time to enjoy various exercises, such as chapel exercises, "Saturday night" games, literary societies, etc. Among the seven literary societies on the campus about two-thirds of the Jackson county boys and girls belong to the "Utopia" and "Cynthian" societies. The "Utopia" has about ninety members, while the "Cynthian" has not quite so many. Of course, everybody thinks his society is the best one, and it must be what it is thought to be by its members. There will be a debating contest between the different societies March 3. We will let you know later who won. Coleman Reynolds made a trip to Berea last Monday. Elsie Fowler is planning on going to Lexington in a few days with her friend, who will do some spring shopping. Miss Roberts, the dean of women, and President Coates are away attending an educational conference in New Jersey. Although they are greatly missed, the work here is continued just the same.

### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Disputanta

Disputanta, Feb. 27.—Miss Lena Shearer and brother of Clover Bottom were visiting at the home of W. S. Shearer Saturday night and Sunday.—Mrs. R. T. Abney and children were the guests of Mrs. O. M. Payne last Tuesday.—P. W. Shearer, who was previously reported ill, is not any better. His son, Joe, of Indiana was called recently and is still with him.—W. W. Anglin, D. S., of Mt. Vernon, was in this vicinity Saturday on business.—H. G. Payne is working at Berea.—The people of this place are glad to know of the safe arrival home of Mrs. Tine Williams and children of Clay Lick.—Rev. H. L. Ponder filled his regular appointment at Clear Creek Saturday and Sunday. Quite a number attended.—Oscar Owens purchased some nice hogs from W. S. Shearer last week.—Ray Johnson of Berea was visiting relatives near here recently.—Miss Nora Gadd called on Miss Eva Shearer Wednesday evening.—G. Hollinsworth of Climax was true here Friday.—Jas. Hammonds passed thru here Sunday.—Three cheers for The Citizen.

Cooksburg, Feb. 26.—We are having winter in the old fashion way now.—People had begun farming, but now they are like the ground hog, gone into their dens for awhile.—There is lots of flu here.—A woman preacher from Tennessee has been holding a protracted meeting near Charley Scott's this week.—C. T. Thomas attended the junior lodge at Orlando Saturday night.—Alex Allen, who has been working on the railroad so long, is staying with home folks this week.—C. L. Thomas is putting a rock fence around the family graveyard. Ethel and Conard Thomas have something to do these days. They have five pet lamb to care for.—We were sorry to hear of Mr. and Mrs. Mose McCrew's house burning. We hope their good neighbors will give them something.—My best wishes to The Citizen readers.

### Big Clear Creek

Big Clear Creek, Feb. 27.—Bro. Hugh Ponder filled his regular appointment at Clear Creek Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Roena Hammond is sick.—Willie Hammond and Clarence Abrams just returned from Richmond Monday.—Lee Roy Wyatt is with relatives here this week.—Bill Murphy and family are visiting Lark Murphy this week.—Miss Nora and Verna Kindred of Narrow Gap are visiting friends and relatives of this place.—Willie Mullins is building a new dwelling house on his farm which David Bowman will occupy soon.—Willie Shearer is very sick. His son, Bob, from Ohio, who was called to see him, returned home recently, while his son, Joe, from Bloomington, Ind., is yet with him.—Dempsey Hart was with home folks Saturday and Sunday.—Best wishes to The Citizen and its many readers.

### OWSLEY COUNTY Island City

Island City, Feb. 28.—A. B. Sparks, a lawyer of Clay county, was stricken with paralysis and cannot speak, Dr. Hornsby attending.—Homer Morris has returned from King's Mill recently.—W. Gentry of Chestnutburg has returned to the oil field in Lee county to resume his work.—Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Gentry of Fincastle are at Island City holding a series of meetings for the Holy Rollers.—It was reported that Ernest Noe was shot from ambush in Rockcastle county.—Mrs. Kate Bowman visited her sick aunt, Mrs. G. W. Harvey, of Blake, recently. Mrs. Harvey had a stroke of paralysis.—Ans Peters bought the William Lane farm and rented to Naram Sizemore of Ethel.—Since oil men struck a great fountain of oil in the last well, there is considerable interest here. More complete investigation is being made.

### POWELL COUNTY Clay City

Clay City, Feb. 21.—Rev. Sherman Robbins held divine services at Olive Hill Saturday and Sunday.—A new barber shop opened up last week in the village. E. F. Harris is the proprietor.—W. Turner McGuire, one of our leading merchants, has announced himself a candidate for Representative of the Powell and Wolfe district.—Tom Mounty has gone with the Gulf Refining Co., Louisville, as traveling salesman. Mr. Mounty formerly held a similar position with the Indian Refining Co.—Candidates are galore in this community, as most of the "dem'tats" for the various offices of the county have announced.—

Mrs. Wm. Mounty, of Beattyville, will open a new millinery store here about March 14. Miss Mary Nelson will be milliner.—Editor J. E. Burgher has installed a small electric plant which is supplying the business section with good lights. Mr. Burgher will in a short time extend the power to the residential part.—Drilling for oil continues along Hardwick's Creek. There are now two rigs in operation by David Patrick of Vaughns Mill and Col. T. G. Stewart of Winchester. The former expects to bring in a well in a few days at a depth of 1,500 feet.—Luck and best wishes to the good old Citizen family.

### MADISON COUNTY Panola

Panola, March 1.—Chester Cox, a former resident, but now of Arming-ton, Ill., is on a visit to relatives here.—Messdames Ada Davis and Jim Atkins, after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. John Bicknell's, returned to their respective homes.—Mrs. Nan Tucker has gone on a visit to Station Camp.—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bicknell and son, Ewell, have returned from a visit to the sunny Southland.—Mrs. Nathaniel Cole continues quite ill. Also Roland Richardson and Mrs. Clay Wilson are on the sick list.—Clella Kindred was a guest of Minerva and Myrtle Kindred Saturday night.—Earl Kindred was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Cox Saturday night.—Friends hear of the marriage of Edward Kindred, a former resident of this place, to Miss Nell Donson of Illinois, in which state they will reside.—The writer regrets very much the untimely death of Mrs. Betty Az-bill Schramm. We knew her from girlhood, and to know her was to love her beautiful character. We sympathize with the mourners.—Sherman French and Robert French left for Illinois recently.—Mrs. Thimble Bradley, after a pleasant visit to home folks, has returned to Richmond.—Willie Isaacs and family are on an extended visit to relatives.

### Bohtown

Bohtown, Feb. 28.—Mrs. Melvin Garrett is sick.—Mrs. Johnnie Law-son and her little girl are visiting Mrs. John Henry of Ohio.—Mr. and Mrs. Jim Neely are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Roscoe Whitlock, at White Hall.—Mrs. Isaac Burns and little Etta were in Berea Saturday afternoon visiting Miss Hope Hibbard, who has gone through an operation at the College Hospital.—Mrs. Burt Johnson is sick with heart trouble.—Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Tincture have moved into the house with Mrs. Tincture's father, Jim Hignite.—Grandma Gay is very sick.—Miss Nella Gay, Amma Garrett and Cora Fry spent Sunday afternoon with Leora Creekmore.—Andrew Jackson, who has been visiting his mother and relatives, has gone to Ohio to work.—Everett Bengie and family were visiting on Housley Fork last week.

### Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Feb. 28.—Quite a number of our progressive farmers had their land all turned for corn before the big snow.—Tobacco seems an unknown quantity in the agricultural schedule for this section. A diversity of grain and vegetable crops superseding it. Now, brother farmer, "The" losses and crosses be lessons severe. There's wit there, ye'll get there, Ye'll find no other where.—Rev. Jennings of Berea came to our church Sunday, February 27, to

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fill his regular appointment, but the janitor failed to bring the key to the church door. The preacher and congregation repaired to the home of Tom Harris and held a short service.—Carl Bratcher has moved to his farm purchased from Ray Mainous. He gave a pleasant Rook party at the house-warming Thursday night.—Lloyd Powell of McKee visited friends and relatives here Sunday, looking after farm operations.—We are shocked and grieved inexpressibly to hear of the slur that has been cast upon our beloved Berea by some of her prominent citizens indulging in gambling. Many times while visiting in adjacent counties we've heard it remarked of Berea, our great educational and moral center. "How far that little candle throws its beam. So shines a good deed in a naughty world." But now the "fine gold has become dim." Fools in their lust for gold have tainted Berea's fair escutcheon that proclaims an Achan in the camp. Gambling has always been the vice of the aristocracy—those who worship money and make social distinction their one aim in life. But "Providence never sent a few men into the world ready booted and spurred to ride and millions saddled and bridled to be ridden by them." And lo, the seats of the high and mighty are lowered and "their sin has found them out." O, Berea, beloved Berea, if the mighty works that have been done in thee had been done in the modern Tyres and Sidons, the Gomorrah and Ninevahs of our broad land, they would have repented in sackcloth and ashes. And to think that those who should have been the watchdogs, the faithful sentinels of Berea's fair name, and sounded first a shibboleth of alarm by holding up their noble leader's hands, are the very ones who have thrown down their altars and "defiled the sanctuary." Instead of exerting their influence against evil thereby widening the circle of light and weakening the struggle with darkness. They have merited all the seven woes that our Saviour pronounced against the wicked cities and it shall be more tolerable for these in the day of judgment than for the gambler.

### Wallacetown

Wallacetown, Feb. 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shockley visited her mother, Mrs. Jack Robinson, Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Wallace are moving to their home at Waco this week.—Mrs. Charlie Gook is visiting her father, Jas. Calico.—Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Kidd invited their friends to their home Saturday night. Mr. Kidd entertained them with music while his wife had a delightful time pulling and eating candy.—The death angel visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shockley Tuesday morning and took away their little babe, hardly two months old.—Willie Rogers will preach at the Baptist church Sunday morning.

March 6, at 11 o'clock. Everybody invited.—Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Calico visited her mother, Mrs. Jas. Ogg, Saturday night and Sunday.—Hiram Bowlin, who has been sick is some better.

### GARRARD COUNTY Paint Lick

Paint Lick, Feb. 28.—Tom Jennings of Buena Vista was a week-end visitor here.—Mrs. R. G. Woods and little daughter, Dolly, and Mrs. H. J. Patrick spent last week in Nicholasville, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. F. White and Mr. and Mrs. M. G. McWhorter.—George W. Noe and family are moving to Ashland, N. C., on account of the health of Mrs. Noe.—Jas. and John S. Ledford have rented Mr. Noe's farm for the coming year.—Mrs. Robert Estridge has been ill with mumps.—Mr. and Mrs. Blaine Estridge are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl.—Rodney Ralston celebrated Washington's birthday by going over to Georgetown to see his sister, Sadie, who is in school there.—Mrs. Amie Anderson is on the sick list.—Miss Cynthia Pruitt entertained a number of her friends at "cards" Saturday evening.

### White Lick

White Lick, Feb. 28.—Robert L. Creech, who has been at Evans for several months, has returned home.—Miss Parrie Clark and Mrs. Anna Clark visited at J. B. Creech's last Wednesday night.—Misses Sophronia and Susie Hounshell and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hounshell visited Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Davis Sunday afternoon.—Mrs. Walker Bryant, who has been ill, is better.—Mr. and Mrs. Willie Rhodus' baby is seriously ill.—Mrs. Anna Clark and Miss Parrie Clark visited Mrs. B. Davis last Friday.—Miss Elizabeth Creech and Mrs. H. D. Creech visited Mrs. Willie Rhodus last Friday.—Mrs. J. B. Creech is ill at this writing.—Mr. and Mrs. Bud Starnes are proud parents of a new baby boy.—Rev. F. P. Bryant filled his regular appointment at White Lick Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Parrie Clark gave a social at her home Wednesday night the 16th in honor of Mrs. Anna Clark of Carthage, Ill., who has been visiting her the last two weeks.—Mr. and Mrs. Felix Pennington visited Mrs. J. D. Wynn last Friday.—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Robinson attended the burial of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shockley's baby last week.—Mrs. John Metcalf is visiting Mrs. Bud Starnes.—Jonathan and Robert Creech attended court at Lancaster today.

### ESTILL COUNTY Locust Branch

Locust Branch, Feb. 28.—Robert French, Clifford Bicknell and his brother returned to Illinois last week, where they will work this year.—Clark Johnson is very low with grip.—Buck Hyman is also bedfast with the mumps.—Leonard Rose is some

(Continued on Page Six)

## Your Opportunity

**COLLEGIATE**—The crown of the whole Institution, which provides standard courses in all advanced subjects. Courses leading to Classical, Scientific, Philosophical and Literary Degrees.

**NORMAL**—The school which trains both rural and city teachers, with special attention given to rural teaching. Equal standing with State Normals, and graduates are given state certificates, 1-year, 3-year and 4-year courses. Six-year course beyond the common branches for B.Ped.

**ACADEMY**—The Preparatory course, four years, is the straight road to College. The English course of two years is designed for those who do not expect to teach nor go through College. It gives the best general education for those who cannot go further in school.

**VOCATIONAL**—Professional courses combined with literary subjects. For young men: Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Blacksmithing, Painting and Commerce. For young women: Home Science, Sewing, Nursing, Bookkeeping and Stenography.

**FOUNDATION SCHOOL**—General education in the common branches for students of good mental ability, above 15 years of age, who have been deprived of the advantages of early education.

**MUSIC**—Cabinet Organ, Piano, Singing, Theory, Band and Orchestra. A fine opportunity to become a good musician at a very low cost.

**COST OF LIVING.** By good business management and studied economy, the College is able to reduce the cost of living in Berea to the lowest possible figure. The times are working hard against us and the constant battle with the high cost of all commodities is a trying one, but thus far the College has won. Tuition is free, incidental fee \$5, \$6, and \$7 a term, according to the course taken, room and board for about \$126 a year and many other valuable and necessary additions to the student's school life, such as gymnasium, athletics, hospital and lectures are free. All students from the mountains above fifteen years of age, of good character, studious habits and a willingness to work are invited and will find a whole-hearted welcome to Berea, but they must make reservations in advance.

Write for a Catalogue and book of Chief Regulations, to the College Secretary, MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Kentucky.



Ladies Hall and Main Dining Room

## Cost Exceedingly Low WITHIN THE REACH OF THE POOR

Any ambitious boy or girl in the mountains can go through Berea College, or any of the Allied Departments, for \$150 a year. An each student is required to do some work, the above amount is reduced by the amount of work performed. A student of energy and reliability can greatly reduce the cash payment by work, but no student may expect to work out his entire expenses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE and may be in cash or labor credits or both.

### EXPENSES FOR THE WINTER TERM

	Men	Women
Incidental fee for the term	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00
Room upkeep for the term	8.40	8.40
Board, 6 weeks	16.50	15.00
Amount due first of term	\$30.90	\$29.40
Board, 6 weeks, due middle of term	\$16.50	\$15.00
Total for term	\$47.40	\$44.40

For Vocational and Foundation students, subtract \$1.00 from the above incidental fee. For College students, add \$1.00. Every student must send \$4.00 deposit in advance, otherwise, room will not be reserved. Commerce, Stenography, Typewriting and Penmanship are from 50c. to \$1.00 a week extra. Music is also from 50c. to \$1.00 a week extra.





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"Speaking, not as an officer, but as a fellowman, I wish you were damned well—that is, very well—out of this, old chap," he said to Travers.

"Oh, that's all right," Jim assured him. "You couldn't help taking me up, of course, and for all your kindness you would quite cheerfully hang me if it fell to your lot. But it isn't going to."

"I stand ready to be of any service to you that is permissible."

"The inquest is to be tomorrow, isn't it?" asked Beulah. "I think you should be at the inquest, Jim."

"That's right," said the sergeant. "You may throw some new light on the case."

"I've just one request," said Travers. "You know Gardiner?"

"I've heard of him."

"Have him at the inquest."

"As a juror or witness?"

"It doesn't matter, but have him there."

"All right. I'll see to it. And now, Miss Harris, if you will permit me, I will bring your horse for you."

Grey took a conveniently long time to find the horse, but at last he appeared in the door. Beulah released her fingers from Jim's and swung herself into the saddle.

"Sergeant Grey," she said, "I think you're the second best man in the world. Good night."

The sergeant's military shoulders came up square still, and he stood at attention as she rode into the darkness.

## CHAPTER XIII.

## An Inquest—And Some Explanations.

The inquest party consisted of the coroner, who was the doctor that had already attended Allan; Sergeant Grey six jurors, selected from the townspeople; the manager of the bank, whose suspicions had first been communicated to Grey; Travers, and Gardiner. In the early morning the policeman had ridden out to the ranch for Gardiner, but had met him on his way to town. News of the tragedy had reached him, he said, and he was hurrying in to see if he could be of some assistance to Travers in arranging for a lawyer, or in any way that might be practicable. Grey told him that as yet no formal charge had been laid against Travers; that he was merely held pending the finding of the coroner's jury, and suggested that if Gardiner would accompany him to the inquest he might be able, not only to throw some light on Travers' character, but also on his whereabouts on the night of the tragedy. To this Gardiner readily agreed.

It was noon when the party reached the Arthurs' ranch. They swung into the yard amid a cloud of dust, the jungle of trappings, and the hearty exchange of greetings between Arthurs and his acquaintances from town. Gardiner was introduced to Arthurs, and shook hands without removing his gauntlets. Then the rancher walked over and shook hands with Travers. There were no signs of handcuffs now, and an outsider would not have known that the young man's position differed from that of the others present.

After the meal Gardiner joined them again, and the party, which now included Arthurs and Harris, proceeded up the valley to the scene of the tragedy. It was a great shock to Harris to find that the victim of Allan's gun was his old neighbor, Riles. He stood for a long time as one dazed by the discovery, but gradually out of the confusion a horrible fear took shape in his mind. Allan had shot this man, with whom they had an appointment at this spot; had shot him down, as far as could be shown, without excuse or provocation, before he had so much as entered the door. The body proved to be unarmed, and from its position had evidently fallen into the building after receiving the fatal charge.

Harris' evidence was first received. He found it difficult to give his story connectedly, but item by item he told of his acquaintance with Riles in the eastern province; of their decision to come west and take up more land; of the chance by which they had fallen in with Gardiner, and the prospect he had laid before them of more profitable returns from another form of investment; of how his hesitation had finally been overcome by the assurance that all he need do was have his money ready—he was to be under no obligation to go any further in the transaction unless entirely satisfied; of the offer wired by the New York capitalists; of the sale of his farm for a disappointing sum, and their journey with the money to the old shanty up the valley, where they were to be met by Riles and Gardiner, and also, as they expected, by the owner of the mine, with whom they would open direct negotiations, producing the money as proof of their desire and ability to carry out their undertaking; of how they hoped the owner would be induced to accept a deposit and accompany them back to town, where an option would be secured from him for

a period sufficient to enable them to turn the property over to the New York investors at a handsome profit; of how he—Harris—wheeled by the long ride in the bright, thin air, had gone to sleep confidently with Allan at his side, and of how he had suddenly been awakened by a shot and heard Allan spring to his feet and rush across the floor of the old building. Then there had been another shot—a revolver shot this time—and everything was darkness, and he could hear only something struggling at the door. Then he told of his own fight; of how they had fallen and rolled about on the rotten floor, and how, in desperation, he had not hesitated to use his teeth on the hand of his assailant, who had finally broken away and disappeared in the darkness. Then he told the rest of his story; of his vigil with Allan, of the loss of the money, of the capture of Travers, and finally of the arrival of the policeman on the scene.

"Didn't it seem to you a foolish thing to go into the hills with all that money to meet a man you had never seen, and buy a property you had never examined?" asked the coroner.

"It wasn't foolishness," he was stark, raving mad, as I see it now," Harris admitted. "But I didn't see it that way then. It looked like a lot of easy money. I didn't care what the coal mine was like—I didn't care whether there was a coal mine at all or not, so long as we made our turn-over to the New York people."

"But did it not occur to you that the whole thing—coal mine and mine owner and New Yorkers and all—was simply a scheme hatched up to induce you away into the fastnesses of the foothills with a lot of money in your possession?"

A half-bewildered look came over Harris, as of a man gripped by a new and paralyzed thought. But he shook his head. "No, it couldn't have been that," he said. "You see, Riles was an old neighbor of mine, and Mr. Gardiner, too, I knew for a good many years. It wasn't like as if I had been dealing with strangers."

"We will go deeper into that matter after a little," said the coroner. "It's very fortunate Mr. Gardiner is here to add what light he can to the mystery. We will now adjourn to the room where the younger Mr. Harris lies and hear his evidence. It would be unwise to move him for some days yet."

"I can't tell you how it happened, Doctor," he said, turning his eyes, larger now in his pale face, upon the coroner, "but I think I got very homesick—I guess I was pretty tired, too—

and I began thinking of things that had happened long ago, back when I was a little child, in a little sod shanty that the old shack in the valley some way seemed to bring to mind. And then I guess I fell asleep, too, but suddenly I sat up in a great fright. I'm not a coward," he said, with a faint smile. "When I'm feeling myself it takes more than a notion or a dark night to send the creeps up the back of my neck. But I own I sat up there so frightened my teeth chattered. I had a feeling that I was going to be attacked—I didn't know by what—maybe by a wild beast—but something was going to rush in through that old blanket hanging in the door and pounce on me."

The sweat was standing on Allan's face, and he sank back weakly into the pillows. Beulah placed a glass to his lips, and the doctor told him to take his time with his story.

"As the minutes went by," Allan continued, after an interval, "that terrible dread grew upon me, and my sense of danger changed from fear to certainty. Something was going to attack me through that door! I raised my gun and took careful aim. I saw the blanket swing a little; then I saw the fingers of a man's hand. Then I fired."

"Perhaps I am a murderer," he continued, simply, "but before God I know no more why I fired that shot than you do."

There were deep breathing and shuffling of feet as Allan completed this part of his statement, but only the coroner found his voice. "Most remarkable evidence," he ejaculated. "Most extraordinary evidence. I have never heard anything so obviously sincere and at the same time so altogether unexplainable."

"Perhaps it's not so unexplainable," said a quiet voice; and Mary Harris made her way through the circle of men to the side of the bed. She sat down on the coverlet and took the boy's hand in hers. It mattered not how many were looking on; he was her little boy again.

"You will understand, Doctor, and some of you men are parents," she began. "Allan will be twenty-five years old this coming winter. A little less than 25 years ago my husband was obliged to leave me alone for a considerable period in our little sod shanty on the homestead where we had located down in Manitoba. There were no near neighbors, as we count

distance in well-settled districts, and I was altogether alone. I stood it all right for the first day or two, but my nerves were not what they should have been, and gradually a strange, unreasoning fear came upon me. I suppose it was the immensity of the prairies, the terrible loneliness of it all, and my own state of health, but the dread grew from day to day and from night to night. I tried to busy myself, to keep my mind active, to throw off the specter that haunted me, but day and night I was oppressed with a sense of impending danger. We had no wooden door on the house; we hadn't money to buy the boards to make one, and all my protection was a blanket hung in the doorway. I used to watch that blanket at night; I would light the lantern and sit in the corner and watch that blanket. My fear gradually pictured to itself an attack through that doorway—I didn't know by what; by white man, or Indian, or wild beast, or ghost, or worse. If that is possible; my mind could not balance things; nothing seemed too unreasonable or terrible to expect. So I took the gun, and sat in the corner, and waited.

"And then at last it came. I didn't see anything, and I didn't hear anything, but I knew it was there. I still remember how frightened and yet how cool I was in that last moment. I held the gun to my shoulder and waited for it to thrust itself against the blanket. In another moment I am sure I should have fired. But before that moment I heard my name called, and I knew my husband's voice, and I came out of the nightmare."

"Most extraordinary," the coroner repeated, after a silence. "It seems to account for the shooting of Riles, but it leaves us as much as ever—more than ever, I should say—in the dark concerning the disappearance of the money, and the part which has implicated the young man Travers in the affair."

The banker gave his evidence. It



"Perhaps I Am a Murderer," He Continued Simply.

was not unusual, he said, for considerable sums in bank notes to be handled among speculators and land buyers, but the amount withdrawn by Harris was so great that it had left him somewhat ill at ease, and as Sergeant Grey had happened his way he had mentioned the matter to him.

During the hearing of the various witnesses Gardiner had attempted an air of impersonal interest, but with no great success. His demeanor, studied though it was, betrayed a certain anxiety and impatience. He was dressed just as he had dismounted from his horse, having removed only his hat. But he smiled confidently when asked for his evidence, and told his story calmly and collectedly.

It is quite true that he was associated with Riles and Mr. Harris in the coal mine investment. He was acting for the owner of the property, but had seen that a large profit was to be made from the turn-over, and had been glad to place the opportunity in the way of two old friends.

"I feel a grave responsibility in this whole matter," Gardiner protested, with some emotion. "I feel that I am, at least indirectly, responsible for the serious loss that has befallen Mr. Harris, and for the injury to his son. But when you have heard the whole circumstances you will agree that the situation was one I could not possibly have foreseen. Let me give them to you in some detail."

"The day before yesterday, in company with Riles, I met Mr. Harris and his son, and found that their money had arrived. The remittance was not as large as they expected, but I believed that I could raise some money privately, and that we would still be able to put the deal through. I advised against losing any time, as I knew that if the owner should meet anyone else interested in a proposition of a similar nature we would find it much harder to make a bargain with him. It was arranged that the two Mr. Harris' were to drive ahead, taking the money with them, and that Riles and I would follow. We were to overtake them at the old building where this unfortunate tragedy occurred. As it happened, I had a sick horse at the ranch, and as I was delayed in getting some medicine for him, Riles suggested that he would ride out to the ranch—that is, where I live—and wait for me there. Up to that time I had no suspicions, and I agreed to that."



## NOTHING FOR NOTHING

"I WAS feeling bad this afternoon, and Mrs. Pollywog heard about it and brought me over some chicken broth," announced the landlady. "I thought it was very kind of her. Such considerate actions convince us that human nature is all right."

"They don't convince me, to any great extent," objected the star boarder. "No body ever does a good deed without expecting a reward, Mrs. Jiggers. In highly moral books intended for the young, people do such things, but never in real life."

Mrs. Pollywog will be over tomorrow to borrow your fountain pen or your tortoiseshell comb, or perhaps she will come visiting for a few days, and the cost of entertaining her would buy several barrels of chicken broth.

"I hate to have anybody do me a kindness, knowing I'll be expected to return the favor with interest in one way or another. When I was a mere boy my eyes were opened to the fact that kind actions are a delusion and a snare. Next door to us there lived an old dame named Mrs. Crimp. One day she came over to our house with a pair of woolen socks she had knitted for me. I suppose an equally good pair could have been bought at the trade palace for fifteen cents, and I wasn't overwhelmed with joy. My mother, who, with all her splendid qualities, was an easy mark, and inclined to find good in everything and everybody, was enthusiastic over Mrs. Crimp's generosity."

"But even in my infant years I was gifted with the wisdom of the serpent, and I felt from the first that there was some malevolent scheme in the background. The scheme was soon developed. Mrs. Crimp had many chores to do, and she hated to do them herself. There was wood to be carried into the house, and the cow to be taken care of, and a hundred other unprofitable tasks. Every time I'd meet her she'd say, 'Well, my sweet little boy, with your golden ringlets and sunny smile, how do you like the socks I made you? If you only knew how I worked, so you would have the best socks in town! And that reminds me of a little errand I wish you would do for me. Go to Mr. Jinks, who lives seven miles north, and ask him to like you have his saw, so you can cut some kindling for me tomorrow.'"

"First and last, Mrs. Jiggers, I put in \$1,000 worth of manual labor for that woman and my youth was poisoned, and my manhood embittered by it. I might have forgiven everything had the socks been good ones, but they were atrocious. The heels always worked around to my insteps and the tops worked down over my shoes. "It has been that way all my life. When a man insists upon doing me a kindness I look upon him with suspicion. When I was laid up in my room with a broken leg two or three years ago, I had an excellent time. The leg hurt only at intervals, and I had plenty of novels to read, and nothing to worry over, and I would have enjoyed myself splendidly but for tiresome philanthropists who were determined to sit by my bedside and cheer me up. I didn't need any cheering up, and I tried to convince them that their visits had the opposite effect, but they wouldn't take a hint. They sat by my couch of suffering and old idiotic stories, and bored me almost to death."

"Jim Higginbottom was an especial nuisance. That man simply wouldn't go away as long as there was an excuse for staying. He said his conscience wouldn't allow him to forsake his bedside of a suffering friend. At that time I carried some accident insurance, and when my check came Jim borrowed half of it, and after he got the money he never worried over my eg any more. And he never returned any of the money. I don't blame him or that, for I make it a rule never to borrow money, but I can't easily forgive him for boring me so many hours, when I wanted to be reading."

"Well, when I reached the ranch, I could find nothing of Riles, and, on further search, I could find nothing of Travers, who was working for me. Their riding horses were gone, and so were their saddles and bridles. I found that Travers had taken his revolver out of the house. I confess my suspicions were then somewhat aroused, but I found myself with the sick horse on my hands, and I could not very well leave the place. Of course, I never thought of anything so bad as has happened, or I would not have considered the horse, but I admit I was at a loss to understand their conduct. But when I heard, early this morning, what had happened, it was all clear to me."

(Continued Next Week)



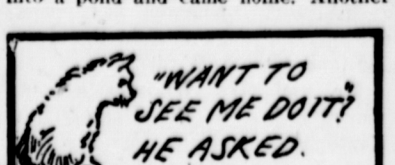
## MR. RAT'S ONE LIFE

MR. RAT was cornered and he knew if he tried to use force with big Mr. Tom Cat he would come to grief, so he used his wits, thinking to gain time and by so doing he might save his life.

"Before you take me," said Mr. Rat, "I should like to know, Mr. Tom, if it is true that you have nine lives."

"I have often heard this, but I have never believed it, and I should like to know before I die from your own lips the truth of this matter."

"It is quite true," replied Tom. "I have six lives left. Once I was thrown into a pond and came home. Another



"WANT TO SEE ME DO IT? HE ASKED."

time I tumbled off the limb of a tree and fell into a hogshed of water and was rescued, and once some bad boys stoned me and left me for dead, but I came back and here I am."

"Well, well, I shall have to believe you, Mr. Tom," said Mr. Rat, "but how I should love to really see you die and come to life! That would be most interesting."

"Suppose now you should jump into that meal box with the cover open, and it should close and smother you, do you think you would come to life?"

## The Wonders of America

By T. T. MAXEY

## OUR NATIONAL CAPITOL.

IT IS but fitting that America—the greatest nation in all the world—should have the finest capital building on earth. The architectural beauty of our national capital building at Washington is most impressive and, for capital purposes, it is said to surpass every other building in the world.

The base of this immense, symmetrically shaped and imposing edifice rests on a level plateau, at an elevation of 97 feet above the historic Potomac river. The building faces the east and is about one mile distant from the White House. The corner stone of the original structure, which comprises the central portion of the present building and is of Virginia sandstone, was laid by President Washington on September 18, 1793—125 years ago. Later, when it became necessary to enlarge the building, two additions or wings, of Massachusetts marble, were added. President Fillmore laid the corner stone; Daniel Webster was the orator. These wings were burned by the British in 1814, but were restored. The original building was completed in 1827.

The present structure is 751 feet long and 350 wide. It covers three and one-half acres. The central portion is surmounted by one of the most graceful, pleasingly shaped and massive domes in the world. This dome is 287 feet high. It was completed in 1865. It weighs more than 8,000,000 pounds and is topped by a statue of Freedom almost 20 feet high.

The total value of the building and grounds is estimated at \$25,400,000.

## All Have Obligations.

Every citizen has obligations in the community in which he lives. Whether a man is prominent or not he is expected to do his part in helping bring about normal conditions in this country.

## A Pretty Good Method.

"Why do you encourage your boy to end his verses to the magazines? Do you want him to be a poet?" "No, merely want him to get the conceit knocked out of him, that's all."

## Beat Up the Wrong Lady.

Brazil, Ind.—Bandits who attacked Mrs. Emery Clingerman, tearing her clothes from her body and beating her, though they were in her mother's home where they hoped to get money taken in at a sale. Mrs. Clingerman's brother had conducted a sale on the same day, and it was his money that the bandits were after. Mrs. Clingerman was severely beaten before the bandits discovered a framed marriage license which revealed their error.

"It's the Cheapest Thing I Ever Bought," Writes Mrs. J. Mason, Va. "I paid \$1.25 for five cakes of Rat-Snap and judging by the large number of dead rats we've picked up, I reckon we've saved hundreds of dollars in chicken, eggs and feed. Your rats won't touch it. Bats dry up and leave no smell. 35c, 65c, \$1.25. Sold and guaranteed by

Porter-McCord Drug Co.  
Hensley & Davidson

"Of course I would," said Tom, knowing that he would not smother, and thinking how surprised Mr. Rat would be to see him come out alive after he thought him dead.

"Want to see me do it?" he asked. "I should be delighted," said Mr. Rat, "but I must say I do not believe you can. So do not take any chances on my account. You might not be able to do it this time."

"Oh, if you had as many lives as I have you would not be afraid," said Mr. Tom. "It must be very uncomfortable to have only one life. Well, here I go. Now watch."

When Tom jumped in, Mr. Rat, as quick as a streak, ran up the box and tipped the cover, and down it came with a bang.

"Are you dead yet?" asked Mr. Rat. Mr. Tom, to make him think he was, did not reply, but when he tried to jump out of the box, to his surprise, the cover was so heavy he could not move it.

Mr. Rat was safe, and he decided he would not run just yet, so he asked: Are you there, Mr. Tom?"

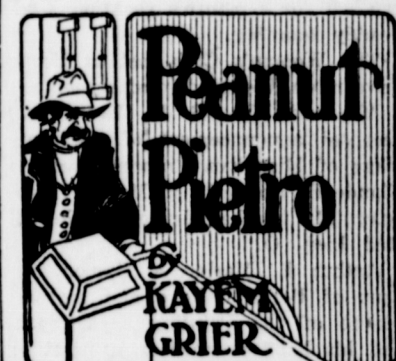
"Yes, I came to life again; open the cover and I will show you," was the reply.

"Oh, I'll take your word for it," said Mr. Rat. "You have five lives left and I have only one, and if I let you out my one life would not be worth a grain of corn."

"I will take your word for it, Mr. Tom, that you are alive, and as you have five of your lives still left I will take care you do not see me again. Good-by. I hope you get out before your other five lives are used up."

Poor Mr. Tom meowed so loudly that some one heard him and let him out, but he stayed in the meal box so long that he almost smothered, and he was not at all sure after that whether he had five lives left or only one.

(Copyright.)



TWO, tree mont ago one my frien T'wot's a cop een da poleeca station gotta increase for da family. Hees wife hava greata beega fat little bambino boy een da hospeatal. Dat cop geeva da ceegar alla hees friens and tella every body he gotta besta baby een Uniteda State.

My frien ees sure stronga for dat keed alla right. And I tink before dat keed getta beega man he geeva hees papa plenta training for be greata cop.

You know all da cop gotta do ees keepa everybody out of trouble. He stoppa da noise and stoppa da fight and makka everybody feela good. And sence he gotta dat new bambino my frien worka one shift as cop for da ceety and one shift for da keed.

He tella me on da street he can keepa da peace and stoppa da noise weeth no moocha trouble. Jusa between you and me and no for spreada round, he tella me hees job was pretty softa one.

But he tella me now dat keed got-a hees goat. He say da leetle son-of-a-gun makka more trouble one night as he finda on da street een sexxa week. He say when he feenish walka da beat for da ceety he gotta walka da beat for dat keed, too. He say da leetle shaver yella so louda he can all night jusa for makka da noise. And my frien ne can putta dat keed een da jail for breaka da peace weethout hava da scrap weeth hees wife.

Eef somebody ees raisenell on hees beat he getta pretty sore and throw een da jail. But when dat leetle bambino breaka loose he makka more trouble as fiva, sexxa men. And da cop he tink was greata stuff. He tella me he no trade dat keed for meellon bucks.

Weeth da man my frien ees tough guy and gooda cop. Put weeth da keed he ees gooda man and a bum cop. But eef I gotta leetle bambino mebbe I am da sama ting, I dunno.

Wot you tink?

## With Servants to Command.

A writer in the Indian Daily News, home in London for the first time in eight years, is amazed at the way families who once "did" with nine servants now manage with three and those who managed with three now doing with none, according to the Christian Science Monitor. "They seem to make everything for themselves," he writes back to Calcutta, "but I do wish they wouldn't keep advising me to get a bootmaker's outfit and learn to cobble for myself." He describes the "ready cooked" departments of grocery stores, a new thing on such vast scales in London, and concludes that life may not be so hard after all, though for himself, he will the more cheerfully return to India, where a man may command his servants and need not arm himself with the tools of many trades.



## Local Page

News of Berea and Vicinity,  
Gathered from a Variety  
of Sources.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Hickman of Richmond, Ind., February 23, a fine boy. Mrs. Hickman will be remembered as Miss Nell Shockley. Mother and baby doing fine.

We are pleased to see Mr. Hudson out again. He has had a severe siege, but is gaining in strength.

Mrs. James Anderson has been visiting her sisters in Richmond.

Miss Jane Crawford Moore entertained in honor of her third birthday February 16.

Mrs. Chester Parks and her daughter have returned from a three weeks' visit with her parents in Portsmouth, Ohio.

Mrs. Griffith has returned from her home in Bracken county.

Miss Lizzie Bogie, who has been in the College Hospital, is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Osborne spent the week end with their son in Cincinnati.

Mrs. S. R. Seale and Mrs. S. R. Baker are in Cincinnati.

Mr. Wilson has purchased the house on Center street in which J. O. Gaines lived and will occupy it soon.

The Montgomery family have moved into their home which they have purchased, just across the street west of the Methodist church. True Coyle bought out D. H. Smith's stock of groceries on Chestnut street and on the same day sold it to J. W. Purkey. Mr. Coyle will put in a line of dry goods in the Smith stand.

Miss Cassie Seale of Boone Tavern left for a month's vacation Wednesday morning.

The Woman's Club met at Boone Tavern on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Boen have received announcement of the marriage of Miss Eva Frances Lewis to Claude E. Wonderly on Monday, February 21, in the Methodist church, Red Lion, O.

Arthur L. Marler, a former student of Berea College and an employee of the Printing department, had his hand crushed in a printing press in Grand Rapids, Mich., on January 26. The hand had to be amputated at the wrist. He was in the employ of the Weather Bureau department.

Mr. and Mrs. John Williams, both former students of Berea, and their little son, John, Jr., spent Friday and Saturday in Berea.

### NEW SCHEDULE OF THE BEREA-RICHMOND AUTO LINE

Leave Richmond .....7:00 a. m.  
Leave Berea .....10:00 a. m.

At night after the Arrival of Cincinnati and Louisville trains (new trains), we

Leave Richmond .....8:00 p. m.  
Leave Berea .....8:45 p. m.

Quality that will  
appeal at prices  
that are right

**Clothing -  
Shoes  
Sweaters**

**For Men and  
Young Fellows**



Glad to have you call

**J. M. Coyle & Co.**

Chestnut St., Berea, Ky.

Cyrus T. Hart, of Williamsfield, O., is visiting his brother, B. W. Hart, on Dixie Highway.

Miss Bowersox returned from Florida Tuesday evening. She surprised everybody, as no one knew of her coming. All demonstrations which had been planned for her "welcome home" had to be omitted. She is receiving, however, the warm-hearted greetings of everybody. She is much benefited by the rest, but is not able to do full work as yet.

James Gaines and family have moved from Center street to the house on Prospect street recently vacated by Mr. Peters. Mr. Peters has gone to M. L. Flannery's farm at Kingston.

Edwin Fee stopped off in Berea for a short visit at the first of the week while on his way home from a trip in Texas, Mississippi, and other places in the South.

Mrs. Ben Davis and little daughter spent the week-end in Berea with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams are both studying law at the University of Kentucky.

Dr. R. H. Cowley was in Lexington on Monday.

Mrs. Charley Baker is spending several days in Berea with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson.

### UNION CHURCH

Dr. Hutchins will speak next Sunday at 11 a. m. in the Union Church upon "The Four Gospels." The topic for the midweek meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 will be "Our Children."

### PROGRESS CLUB

Progress Club met at the home of Mrs. Edgar Moore February 24.

After the business meeting our circle was devoted to a study of the lives of Phoebe and Alice Cary. Mrs. Frank Coyle gave a summary of their lives and work and Mrs. Ellen Mitchell gave a splendid interpretation of several of their poems. The response to roll call brought many favorite quotations from these sisters. After music by Mrs. Burdette and refreshments, we adjourned to meet with Mrs. Matheny and Mrs. Shutt March 10.

### "Rhody" is Coming

Rhodeaver, the man who pleases Berea better than anybody that comes, will be here Monday, March 14. A wonderful trombonist, story teller and singer. (Billy Sunday's singer). He bubbles with enthusiasm and good cheer. He makes you laugh with his wholesome fun, and he touches your heart with the pathetic, both in song and story. In Berea he has for his accompanist, Howard E. Taylor. They went together, these two, through campaigns in France carrying joy to the boys who fought for liberty. Auspices of Women's Club, Benefit of Civic Work

Matinee at 3 p. m., open to all students, college and public school.

**EVENING PROGRAM, 7:30, OPEN TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC**

### HOME GARDEN STILL NEEDED

All Food Thus Raised Is a Distinct Gain, Helping to Overcome World's Shortage.

It has been proved that organization will effect a material increase in the supply of food products. During the war home gardening was carried on to an extent that very greatly relieved the shortage. Many families supplied their tables with vegetables entirely out of their own garden plots. Every ton of food thus raised is a gain. What is needed now is organization, and this should be effected as a preliminary step. If the people will support this movement, in full recognition of its importance, a great acreage will be added to the productive area of the country. The farm lands that heretofore have produced market truck will probably be devoted to other staples, or possibly to grazing. There will be no waste land, but, on the contrary, more land under cultivation.

The seriousness of this situation cannot be too strongly urged. Every person who is in a position to become a gardener during the coming season should do his bit for the relief of the country from the food stringency.—Washington Star.

### United States Mountains.

Many persons believe that Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, is the highest mountain in the eastern part of the United States. Mount Washington stands 6,293 feet above the sea level, according to the United States geological survey, department of the interior, but many peaks in the southern Appalachians are several hundred feet higher than New Hampshire's famous mountain. The highest mountain in the Appalachian system—the highest point in the United States east of the Rockies—is Mount Mitchell, in North Carolina, which stands at an elevation of 6,711 feet. The highest mountain in Tennessee, Mount Guyot, stands 6,636 feet above sea level.

### Dispose of Scrub, Grade and Inferior Purebred Sires.

Department of Agriculture Makes Suggestions to Breeders for Better Quality in All Kinds of Live Stock and Products.

From an analysis of enrollment records in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign, the United States department of agriculture presents figures showing that the use of purebred sires appears to lead automatically to ownership of well-bred female stock also.

Summing up the factors which will hasten live stock improvement and bring many benefits, the department makes the following requests of live stock owners:

Use purebred sires of good quality in all classes of live stock. Dispose of scrub, grade, and inferior purebred sires.

Keep breeding records. Many excellent animals of pure breeding have in the past been forced to rank as grades or scrubs owing to lack of records.

Join an active live stock association and attend fairs, exhibitions, and judging contests where well-bred animals of good type are shown.

Read good agricultural literature, including live stock and farm papers. The department of agriculture and the various states will send helpful bulletins on request.

Co-operate with your county agent, your agricultural college, and other constructive forces in improving the quality of live stock in your community.

Better live stock aids the breeder both in direct returns and by giving a locality a favorable reputation. The sum total of all improvement, of course, advances the international standing of the United States with respect to its live stock and live stock products.

Jno. F. Dean J. W. Herndon

### DEAN & HERNDON

Dealers in Real Estate, Berea, Ky.

The time has come to start farming operations for this year, and we have some real bargains we can sell and give you immediate possession.

One farm, 55 acres highly improved, \$6,500. One, 43 1-2 acres, good house, barn and orchard for \$3,500. One nice place, 55 acres nicely improved, \$145 an acre. Another, 30 acres for \$3,500. A small place with 6 to 8 acres and house, \$1,000. Another, 20 acres with house and barn worth \$3,000; the whole thing for \$2,750, if sold within 30 days. Possession can be had, if sold now. A place on the pike, 147 acres, highly improved, with electric lights in house, for \$12,000.

We also have a country store and stock of goods. Good location, at a bargain; and many other places, some of which we could give possession, others possession January 1, 1922.

The ground hog says that winter's broke.

And spring is right "on tap," So gather up your mule and plow And fix to plant a crop.

The factories in the far off town Have nearly all shut down, But that don't matter much to those Who own their house and ground.

But if you do not own a home, Then rush with all your might, Come straight to Dean & Herndon And they will treat you right.

We have some homes already fixed, With house and barn and all; We have some that are unimproved, We have them large and small.

We guarantee the prices right, The terms are easy, too. Then come to us and see the things That we can sell to you.

## Quality First!

We give our Fountain Special Attention, making the best preparations possible so that we may please you with Good Sodas, Sundaes, Phosphates, Root Beer, Cocoa Cola, Green River. Special orders will be gladly filled.

Potters' Assorted Box Chocolates are fine, the price reasonable. Try one half-pound, 80c; one pound, \$1.50.

**R. R. HARRIS**

Main Street, Berea, Ky.

Think Sneezes Portend Ill Luck. Sneezes and superstition cost many lives annually in India. This was the statement of Dr. Anna Degenring of the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission society, after 14 years a doctor in India. "A sneeze means a great impending calamity to the Indian mind," said Doctor Degenring. "Whatever happens on the day that one hears a sneeze is sure to turn out ill, and the Indian will enter upon no undertaking of importance on such a day. Many of our patients have refused to have operations on which their lives depended on the day that had been arranged for, because they happened to sneeze that morning, or even to hear some one else sneeze."

### Conversation.

Talk is common; conversation is rare. Henry Thoreau has written: "When our life ceases to be inward and private, conversation degenerates into mere gossip. We rarely meet a man who can tell us any news which he has not read in a newspaper, or been told by his neighbor and, for the most part, the only difference between us and our fellow is that he has seen the newspaper, or been out to tea, and we have not. In proportion as our inward life falls, we go more constantly and desperately to the post office. You may depend on it that the poor fellow who walks away with the greatest numbers of letters, proud of his extensive correspondence, has not heard from himself this long while."

Bargain seed prices shall be regarded with suspicion.

Sowing thistle seed never brought a crop of two-dollar wheat.

Many pastures appreciate acid phosphate even more than manure.

## DON'T FAIL

to take advantage of the low prices I am making on Work Harness, (all parts) Riding Saddles and Bridles. Have a few of the Army Saddle pockets left.

See THOMA

Short Street Berea, Ky.

### Classified Advertisements

#### EGGS FOR SETTING

Plymouth (Barred) Rocks, 75 cents a setting. Thomas A. Edwards. 2t-37.

HAY, HAY, HAY. Come with money and get it. \$1.00 a hundred, timothy or clover baled. Phone 30-H. James Todd, Paint Lick. 13t-40

#### AUTOMOBILES PAINTED

Top and Curtains Repaired. We have secured the services of an expert automobile painter, who can make your old cars look like new. Berea Motors Co. 4 w-37.

**CANDEE HATCHED CHICKS**  
The Kind that Live and Grow

It does not pay you to spend the time and trouble bothering with the fussy, uncertain hen when you can have your eggs hatched by us in a safe and sure hot water Candee Incubator at the small cost of \$3.00 a tray of 75 eggs.

SEND YOUR EGGS TO US AND GET MORE AND BETTER CHICKS

Your eggs will be doubly safeguarded by an automatic regulator at each incubator compartment and another regulator at the heater. This and the healthy hot water heat insures your getting the greatest number of chicks that will live and grow into profitable layers and breeders.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS \$22.00 Per Hundred

We have a limited number of day-old chicks from heavy-laying strains of WHITE ROCKS and WHITE WYANDOTTES to offer at this price.

Hatching eggs and breeders also for sale at reasonable prices.

Come and see for yourself the strong, sturdy chicks and the mammoth Candee Incubator in operation.

#### BEREA HATCHERY

E. H. Bartlett Berea, Ky.



## Berea National Bank

Report of the condition of the Berea National Bank at Berea in the State of Kentucky, at the close of business on February 21, 1921:

### RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts .....	\$402,659.09
Overdrafts, unsecured .....	1,006.58
U. S. Government Securities	
Deposited to secure circulation (U. S. bonds par value) .....	\$25,000
Owned and Unpledged .....	36,917.73
Total U. S. Government securities .....	61,917.73
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription) .....	2,100.00
Value of banking house .....	500.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank .....	24,199.02
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks .....	75,483.02
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items .....	3,476.34
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, and due from U. S. Treasurer .....	1,250.00
Total .....	\$572,591.78

### LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in .....	\$25,000.00
Surplus fund .....	45,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses, int., and taxes paid .....	4,049.97
Circulating notes outstanding .....	24,200.00
Individual deposits subject to check .....	246,342.54
Other time deposits .....	227,999.27
Total .....	\$572,591.78

Aggregate amount of salaries or compensation paid by this bank to Chairman of Board (if any), President, Vice Presidents, Cashier, and Assistant Cashiers for month of January, 1921, \$441.65; Annual pay of all these officers at January, 1921 rate of pay, \$5,300; number of these officers on date of this report was 3.

Aggregate amount of salaries or compensation paid to all other employees of the bank for month of January, 1921, \$70; Annual pay of these employees on basis of the January, 1921, rate of pay, \$840; number of these employees on date of this report was 1.

State of Kentucky, County of Madison, ss:

I, J. L. Gay, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. Gay, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of February, 1921.

C. E. Campbell, Notary Public

Correct—Attest: W. F. Kidd, J. W. Lambert, J. J. Branaman, Directors.

All kinds of bulk Garden  
Seeds ready for sale.

First Car of Seed Oats being  
unloaded to-day.

Come now and get Seed  
Potatoes, all varieties.

Come on to our store  
The coming crowd is growing daily

Quick Service is Our Motto

**HENSLEY & DAVIDSON**

In Welch Block

Berea, Ky.

## Tinning, Plumbing, Roofing

I am ready to do all kinds of work in these lines, and shall be pleased to figure with you on your jobs.

ALL WORK WILL BE WELL DONE

**HUGH LOGAN**

BEREA

KENTUCKY

## IT'S TRUE!

The Statement I Make, "WE DON'T COBBLE SHOES," WE MAKE THEM AS GOOD AS NEW, using only the BEST of material and working honestly to our customer's interest. Prices the lowest, service the quickest, and the best of treatment. Open from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Try THOMA

Short Street Berea, Ky.

**List Your Property  
FOR SALE**

with

**Scruggs, Welch & Gay**  
REAL ESTATE AGENTS  
Berea, Kentucky

Notary Public Phone No. 49

**W. B. WALDEN**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Practice in Berea Natl. Bank Bldg.  
all Courts BERE, KY.

**SEE W. F. KIDD FOR**

**REAL ESTATE**

BEREA - KENTUCKY

F. L. MOORE'S

**Jewelry Store**

FOR

First Class Repairing  
AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY



# THE CITIZEN

A non-partisan family newspaper published every Thursday by  
BEREA PUBLISHING CO. (Incorporated)

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Editor J. O. LEHMAN, Associate Editor and Business Manager

Entered at the postoffice at Berea, Ky., as second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
One year, \$1.50; six months, 85 cents; three months, 50 cents. Payable in advance.

Foreign Advertising Representative, The American Press Association.

## The President of the United States

Friday of this week, March 4, is the inauguration day of a new president of the United States. At this time one hundred million minds are instinctively turning toward Washington, the capitol of the greatest republic in the world. It is the greatest in resources, in population and in the possibilities of human development and progress. It is a nation where every child born under its flag may look forward with hopefulness to the attainment of the highest positions of trust and honor in the service of his government. The winding path from the log cabin to the President's Mansion is not unknown.

Time and time again political prophets have declared that the period "from obscurity to the presidency" had passed and that only men from the wealthy or otherwise distinguished classes need entertain a hope of living in the White House. But this prophesy is scarcely uttered than some man, unknown to the world, is nominated and elected President of the United States.

President Warren G. Harding, six years ago, was not known outside of the State of Ohio. Then he became known in political circles because of his election to the United States Senate. He was practically a "dark horse" at the Chicago convention and his nomination was a surprise to ninety percent of the people of the United States. His being a "dark horse" and a "surprise" to the vast majority of the electorate does not discount his real worth, but shows that the people rarely have a voice in the selection of our president, except the choice between two major candidates.

There are two distinct opinions held regarding the presidency, and two types of presidents prominent in the American mind.

One group of voters argues for a strong executive with wide experience and a thoro knowledge of the workings of government—an executive who is able to exercise the full powers conferred upon him by the Constitution. This group of thinkers holds that the president represents one of the three great departments of government, and that he must be held responsible for the success or failure of his department. This same group argues that the legislative, which is the most noisy department of our government, always bears a local color and usually "plays to the gallery" of the state from which the individual members come, and should not be entrusted with the responsibility of dictating the actions of the executive department. This class of voters has had its champions from the beginning of American politics. The outstanding leaders in this school of political thought were Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. They all had their troubles with political bosses and the administration of each was followed by reaction.

Thomas Jefferson "cracked" the Constitution in order to purchase the Louisiana territory and make it possible for the United States to become the greatest nation in the world. Andrew Jackson threatened war against his own Southland because it threatened to secede, and had he been alive and in power in 1860, South Carolina would not have withdrawn from the Union. Abraham Lincoln was the most lonely man in Washington after his election to the presidency because the political leaders of his party considered him a heretic and unfit to be the President of the United States. But he dominated the situation and held the government at Washington in the power of his mighty will. Few presidents have been more bitterly assailed than Theodore Roosevelt was during his first administration because of his independence and refusal to hand over his office to the "leading minds." And history does not reveal a parallel to the denunciation that has been poured in upon Woodrow Wilson for making use of the prerogatives conferred upon his office by the Constitution.

Over against this opinion we have a very powerful group of voters and political leaders who hold that the presidency is impersonal; that it is the embodiment of an idea and can be represented by one man about as well as another. To the leaders of this group the President is a party emblem on the bosom of the nation. Party principles are elected to the presidency and not the individual as has been demonstrated many times. Mr. Harding holds such a view. In his campaign speeches he declared for party government as against personal rule. He has announced that he will gather around him the leading men of his own party and crystallize into executive action the best wisdom of them all.

He has announced that no one except a straight Republican may expect to get a place in the councils of the government. The Republican party was elected, and the Republican party must be held responsible for the success or failure of his administration.

President Harding has proven himself, thus far, to be the most consistent leader of this group of thinkers since the days of Rutherford B. Hayes. President McKinley, a champion of this group, was very successful as president, while Mr. Taft adhered to this opinion and ended with a shattered administration.

The American mind is exceedingly mobile, and yet very stable. Rarely have we had, throughout our entire history, extreme action on the part of either of these groups that has not been followed by the other extreme.

In a republic like ours, where the people are painfully free, it is dangerous for a President to be too strong or too passive.

### THE SNOW FALL

Sweet sleep one night would not steal on:  
(Was loathe to lose that time)  
So let my Muse play free awhile)  
And it began to rhyme.

And what it rhymed I here repeat  
That some may glimpse a scene  
No painter could on canvas put  
So like a fairy dream.

The soft gray clouds all day had dropped  
Their garnered fullness down,  
Till countless meteors, crystal white,  
Lay deep on valley, hill and town.

There scarcely was a sound that day  
To break the wondrous charm  
That nature cast upon our world,  
So hushed was all, and calm.

At eve I stood, almost entranced,  
As from a noble height,  
I looked far down a vale, so pure,  
Upon a world so white.

The wood "knobs" were hid from view  
By starry flakes between;  
But yet their beauty was so felt,  
They counted in the scene.

Each tree had donned a robe of white,  
And everything around  
The wires which hung 'tween earth and sky  
Were all in beauty crowned.

I watched those crystals sifting down  
Till lost in shadows dark  
The day departing left its peace,  
And wondrous lift of heart.

### THE PARABLE OF THE GAMBLER AND THE WHITEWASH

Now when that the old sisters and the holy men saw all the things which I had done, and when they had considered the dispensers of the law which had winked at my activities, they rent their clothes and put ashes upon their heads and clothed themselves in sackcloths.

And they gathered themselves together in their secret places and lifted up their voices and spake against me, saying, "Yea, now have we been brought to shame by the wicked man, and he that is uncircumcised hath triumphed over us, and his triumph is great. Let us, therefore, get us another grand jury, even twelve good men and true, which abide not in glass houses. Then we will deliver up unto them this malefactor and his friends."

And they went straightway and did as they had said. And the grand jury sent forth and commanded me and my friends, and those which we had robbed, that we appear before sions of the law whereof we had sions of hte law whereof we had knowledge.

And when I had received the command to appear before these men, my joints were loosened and my knees smote together and my tongue clave unto the roof of my mouth. And I hastened to obey their commands, for it was rumored that they would cast me into prison and take my gold and my house and my place of business. And of all those so commanded, I was the first to appear.

And the twelve good men and true called unto me, and I said, "Here am I." And I went in unto them and made obeisance and saluted them. And I waited not to be asked, but straightway told all the things which my friends had done, and all the things that had been done by those which had been robbed. For among us it is the custom to hold him guiltless who informeth on his friends, and the law leaveth his property inviolate, even though he conduct a gambling house. And it was even so in my case.

But when that the twelve good men and true had heard all the things which my friends had done, they were exceeding wroth and they caused my friends to be brought before them.

And my friends came and make acknowledgement of their iniquity, and each one of them was forced to pay unto the keeper of the public moneys the value of three shekels in gold.

But being good men for the most part, and diligent in attendance at the reading of the Law, and having contributed liberally to the synagogue, some of them hoped that the congregation will pay their fines for them and retain them in their places of honor in the organization.

This is a double-barreled parable. It sheweth that the wise man escapeth punishment, and that even in these hard times a coat of whitewash costeth only thirty-two dollars and twenty cents.

—Alson Baker

### FUNCTIONS AND VALUE OF MONEY, HIGH PRICES ETC.

By Rev. George Candee, M. A.  
(Continued from last week)

### CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES

Does not this inflation of the currency in this country account, in part, if not in whole, for the high prices of labor and general commodities? It does not come from a scant supply of labor or of general commodities in this country as it does in Europe. In this country the open markets are full of high-priced labor and all kinds of goods. It must come from the cheapened dollar; it takes more dollars to equal the value of things.

The people must adjust themselves to the situation. It is a war casualty. They must accustom themselves to demanding and giving more of these low-priced dollars for what they have to sell and what they want to buy.

Money being a public utility, the Government should keep the supply of currency commensurate with the demand. This it can do and should do, by providing an emergency United States "National Currency," not founded on any private securities, but founded on the National security—as are all Government Bonds—to be issued or retired as emergency requires. This is necessary to keep the price of the debt-paying dollar uniform with that of the ultimate debt-paying commodity from year to year and from age to age.

The gold standard method for this purpose has broken down! The purchasing price-power of the gold dollar is affected just as much by inflation and contraction of the currency as are any other legal dollars. It will buy no more wheat than the banker's paper dollar will, or than any other legal dollar will.

The evil of our present cheap dollar, caused by the influx of European gold and the issuing and circulation of exchangeable Government bonds is a casualty of the war and should not be duplicated by raising the price of the debt-paying dollar again, by contracting the currency, as it was done in the resumption of specie payments by buying up greenback money with Government gold bonds, and burning it up!

This may be done in a similar way, i.e., by permitting and requiring the bankers to return their bank notes to the Government for the gold and other securities they may have given the Government to secure the currency of their paper money. This would be a great gain to the bankers; for it would enable them to collect millions of dollars of debts in a much higher-priced money than that in which they were contracted, besides, increasing the price of their dollars.

Already we have ominous signs of swarms of coming hoboes, as in former resumption days. In those days men refused to make contracts to be paid in higher-priced dollars. Hence the hobo. So it is today!

### THE BETTER WAY

The better way for the Government to bring money and things to a parity with each other, than by contracting the currency, would be for it to help the producers of money purchasing goods, to inflate the volume of such goods until they come down in prices to a parity with current money. And to maintain this parity with any increasing amount of such goods, the Government should furnish the needed supply of United States emergency currency. This would be a world blessing and would

## Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost. Wards for Men and for Women. Sun-Parlor, Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

### Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear GENERAL PRACTICE

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

ROBERT H. COWLEY, M.D., Physician  
HARLAN DUDLEY, M.D., Physician  
MARY S. WEIMORE, M.D., Physician  
Miss MARY LONGACRE, R.N., Superintendent  
Miss HILDA SILBERMANN, R.N., Head Nurse

### CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$18 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

## DO YOU HUNT?

IF SO, YOU NEED

## THE CHASE MAGAZINE

The Hound, Horn, and Kennel Magazine of America, published monthly in Lexington, Kentucky.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT: R. J. Breckinridge, Editor.  
Devoted to foxhunting and foxhounds.

NEWS NOTES: THE CHASE, for the current year, will be brimful of live, thrilling articles and news notes of interest to every red-blooded sportsman who loves the Great Outdoors.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED: The beautiful illustrations in THE CHASE will show the leading winners of the season, people, and scenes of importance in the "DOG WORLD."

"KENNEL NOTES" This feature of our magazine gives that personal touch which makes THE CHASE a real home paper for the dog lover.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT: In this department of THE CHASE will be found an accurate and authoritative breeding of every real dog in America.

ADVERTISING COLUMNS: In the advertising columns of THE CHASE will be found information concerning all up-to-date Kennel Accessories, Dog Remedies and Foods as well as being a trade mart for the sale and buying of "Good Dogs."

Subscription Price: 12 months, \$2.00; 6 months, \$1.00.

THE CHASE PUBLISHING COMPANY, inc.  
202 Herald Building Lexington, Kentucky

## MR. FARMER:

We are paying highest cash price for your eggs and poultry. Call us before selling elsewhere. We lead; others follow when they can.

## Berea Produce Co.

Phone 60 Berea, Ky.

### Man's Small Importance.

Following is by Samuel Johnson: "The truth is that no man is much regarded by the rest of the world. He that considers how little he dwells upon the condition of others will learn how little the attention of others is attracted by himself. While we see multitudes passing before us of whom, perhaps, not one appears to deserve our notice or excite our sympathy, we should remember that we, likewise, are lost in the same throng; that the eye which happens to glance upon us is turned in a moment on him that follows us, and that the utmost which we can reasonably hope, or fear, is to fill a vacant hour with prattle, and be forgotten."

### MICKIE, THE PRINTER'S DEVIL

By Charles Sughrue  
© Western Newspaper Union

### Ole Cap Crabb Wins the Swiss Cheese Medal

The watch of Charles V., which was one of the earliest of these time-pieces, weighed twenty-seven pounds. It was a good deal like a clock of the present day.



## MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

### CLUB ENTERTAINMENT AND SOCIAL

The junior agricultural club entertainment and social Saturday night was a great success. Club members from six clubs, numbering forty-nine, with eight presidents, four secretaries, four club leaders and seventeen parents were present.

The agricultural boys and home science girls of Berea College Vocational Department furnished and served refreshments and aided much in the entertainment. The Vocational Quartet and Moody Band will not be forgotten for their splendid music rendered.

President Hutchins and C. W. Buckler, State Leader of Junior Clubs, made inspiring addresses. The club members on program with their papers, etc., caused much thinking and interest on the part of visitors and parents.

At the close of the program the social started by clearing all chairs from the floor and beginning the Grand March. Girls on one side of the room and boys on the other met in the center and marched to the other end of room, changing partners each time. This made it possible to get better acquainted. The Moody Band furnished the music during the entire evening.

After everybody got acquainted, ice-cream and cake were served. Music and social chats still continued until 10 o'clock, when the County Agent announced that the hour had come for all to think of going home.

The question was asked the County Agent, "How did you get the club members in from Scaffold Cane, Silver Creek, Hickory Plains, Todd and Wallacetown? This was easy—the local club leaders and interested parents furnished automobiles and buggies and came along with their club. The following papers were read:

#### HOW I GREW MY PIG

I bought my pig from Mr. Harry Morgan of Whites Station, Ky., on June 29, 1920, on that day she weighed 69 pounds.

She was born March, 1920, and was nearly four months old when I bought her. She is registered in the National Poland China Record as Miss Buster No. 293986. Her father was Kentucky Buster No. 105337. Her mother was Miss Chief Price 2nd No. 250664. Her food consisted of corn, table slop, midlings and tankage. I fed her two gallons and one-half of slop each day.

I started feeding her three ears of corn twice a day and gradually increased the number until during the month of November, she was getting thirty ears a day. On the 25th of November she weighed 350 pounds, showing an increase of nearly two pounds a day, or 281 pounds in 150 days.

This year I expect to buy another registered Poland China gilt, and with the experience I have had am sure I can make her gain even more than my last year's pig.

I am very much interested in the junior agricultural club work and am doing all I can to help Mr. Spence secure new club members. I want to thank the Berea National Bank for the five dollars which I am to receive for winning the Madison county Pig Club Championship. I also wish to thank Mr. Spence for his help and advice during the past year and promise him that I will do all in my power to help him during the coming year in his club work.

Oswald Lamb,  
Club Member, Paint Lick, Ky. R. 1.

#### HOW I GREW MY ACRE OF CORN

First thing I did I measured my acre of ground, which was seventy yards square. Then I turned the soil and put on lime. After liming I harrowed it. Then I used 250 pounds, or twenty percent acid phosphate fertilizer, broadcast. After that I harrowed it again. After running the harrow over the acre the second time, I rolled it and marked it off in rows three and one-half feet apart. I then drilled my corn with a fertilizer corn drill, six to eight inches apart, using 250 pounds more of twenty percent acid phosphate. After the corn came up and was about four inches high, I rolled it. In a few days I plowed it. Then went over it with the hoe and chopped out all weeds. Then in six or eight days I plowed it again, thinned to eight and ten inches apart.

In about eight days I plowed it again. Making three plowings in all. I gathered ninety-five bushels of good corn on this acre. During this time Mr. Spence, our County Agent, took us boys to Williamsburg to a Club Convention which I sure did enjoy. We had such a nice time there and saw many club boys from other counties.

I expect to grow corn again this year. I will advise all boys to join

the club to work and have a good time, too.

Hurrah for the club.

Reo Abrams,  
Club Member, Big Hill, Ky.

### POULTRY

There are many ways in which to begin a pure-bred flock of birds. One can buy eggs and set them under most any kind of a hen, but the young chickens and raise them or buy an old flock to start with.

I got my start easier than any of these, because my mother had a nice flock of Plymouth Rock chickens, and she gave me enough eggs to set four hens, each setting on fifteen eggs.

The eggs were all set in April. They hatched well and out of sixty eggs I received fifty chickens. These chickens were not fed until 36 hours old. The first feeding consisted of hard boiled eggs and sand. They received their meals twice a day. After receiving the hard-boiled egg and sand diet for six days, their diet was changed to cornbread soaked in sweet milk, table scraps and clear water, until they were old enough to eat small grain and cracked corn.

When they were about four months old and could eat corn well, I fed them corn, milk, table scraps and anything that would be good for them.

As soon as the chickens were hatched, they were taken to a pen with the old hen. The pen was made of wire, and all of the roosting coops, and a feeding board was in this pen. As soon as the chickens were old enough to take care of themselves, the old hen was thrown out and kept out.

The coops were simply made of store boxes, which did not cost much. They were kept sanitary by turning them over while the sun was shining bright.

The chickens all had a good health. There was not a chicken in my flock which died with disease. Not one of my chickens even had "gapes." Some of them were drowned, some were caught by hawks and some were mangled to death by the old hen, but none died.

In November I sold all of the young cockerels except one. They brought \$15.75. I kept all of the pullets, and they are laying now.

Without disease and with proper care I received a net profit of \$12.50 on my chickens, which does not include my pullets which I kept for laying purposes. My total profit was \$27.27. My pullets are worth \$50.00.

Menta McQuinn,  
Club Member, Scaffold Cane, Ky.

### JUNIOR CLUB LETTERS

The following letters were written to the bankers by County Champions of Pig and Poultry work 1920:

Wildie, Ky., Jan. 28, 1921  
Mr. A. M. Hiatt,  
Broadhead, Ky.

Dear Sir:  
I have just received the deposit book with a credit of \$5.00 as a premium for the Champion Pig Raiser. I wish to thank you for the interest your bank has taken in our club work. I hope it will induce many boys and girls in this county to join the club as there is much to be gained and nothing to be lost in the work.

I certainly appreciate the premium, but it is nothing to compare in value to the knowledge we obtain in the club work.

Enclosed is a check for \$20.00, which I wish to deposit in your bank. Again thanking you for your interest in our work, I am

Very truly yours,  
Hazel Carter,  
Club Girl

Orlando, Ky.,  
Feb. 10, 1921

First State Bank,  
Livingston, Ky.,  
Dear Sir:

I received your letter or premium to the Poultry Champion of the county, which I have won. Allow me to thank you for your cooperation with the junior agricultural club work that is being carried on in this county. It is a great pleasure to us boys and girls to have the cooperation of the business people of the county in our work.

Thanking you again for what you have done and wishing you a prosperous year, I am

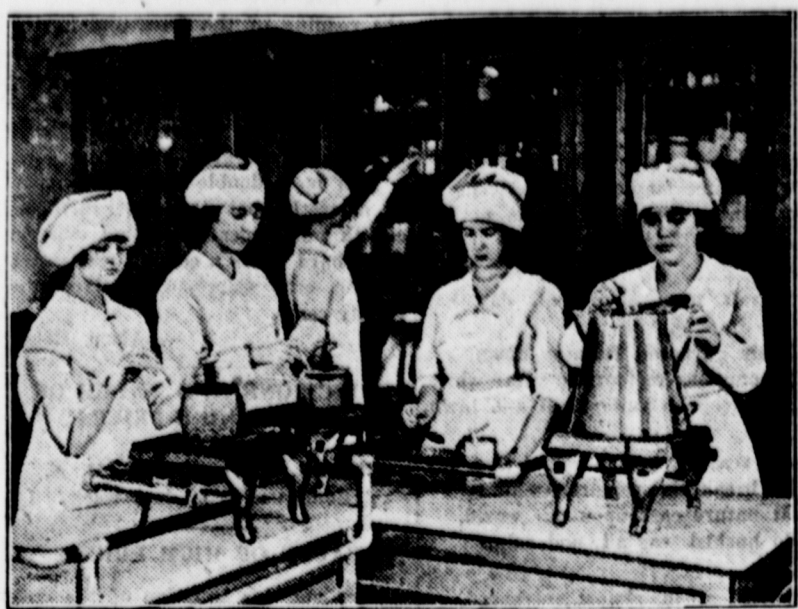
Yours truly,  
Glenna Johnson,

Do not feed chicks for at least 48 hours. Many poultry keepers wait 56 or 72 hours.

There are now several buttermilk starting foods for chicks on the market that are very good.

Feeding chicks before they are 36 hours old often causes cholera which many mistake for white diarrhea.

## EVEN ONE HOT DISH WILL MAKE SCHOOL LUNCH MORE ENJOYABLE



The Larger Girls Take Turns in Preparing Soup or Cocoa for the School.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In the small rural school with only one teacher, it is still the common custom for the pupils to bring their lunches. The parents of the children oftentimes are wide-awake to how valuable the hot lunch has been found to be in the city schools, but they cannot see, under the existing circumstances in their school, how such an innovation can be managed.

Experience has proved that the child who has even one hot dish at noon does much better, mentally and physically, than the one who has only cold food, especially in winter weather. The country child has quite as much right to the benefits of the practice as has the city child. Usually when there is a concerted will to provide something of the sort, a way is found.

The situation, however, will require a teacher of ingenuity and of enthusiasm for her work. The simplest equipment includes a large kettle suitable to be used on the stove which heats the schoolhouse, measuring cup and spoons, paring knife, mixing spoon, dish pans, and towels. It will usually be possible for the boys to make a set of shelves for the dishes, using box lumber if no other is available, and for the girls to make curtains or other coverings for protection from dust. The pupils will, as a rule, be found willing to bring plates, cups, bowls, and spoons from home, if this is necessary. In order to keep down expenses, a fireless cooker can easily be made by the pupils as a class exercise. In this a hot dish for lunch can be prepared before school. The fireless cooker is convenient for meat stews, meat and bean soups, cereal mushes, and many other dishes that require long cooking.

The recipes for the dishes cooked for lunch may be given to the older girls in school, discussed in class, and tried at home. The special dish for the day, which in winter is usually hot and in summer more often cold, can be prepared and served at noon by the girls in turn, working in groups. It will often be necessary to serve the food to the children at their seats—a practice which is not especially objectionable if the schoolhouse is clean and well ventilated, the desks carefully cleaned before meals, and the building thoroughly screened to keep out flies, which are always dangerous around food, since they can convey to it the bacteria which cause intestinal and other diseases.

#### Clean Hands Essential.

Clean hands should always be insisted upon, as well as clean spoons, dishes, etc., and individual drinking cups. Furthermore, children should be taught not to drink out of each other's cups or glasses or to use one another's spoons or forks.

It is seldom desirable to prepare more than one dish a day in a small school, and this should, for the sake of variety, differ from day to day. The others can be brought from home. The choice of the dish to be cooked should be determined partly by what it is possible to do in the way of cooking at the school, partly by what purchased or home-grown food is available, and what the school garden or neighboring fields or woods afford, and partly by what the teacher has learned from experience is needed to go with the foods brought from home. The noonday meal as a whole will then be appetizing and will provide the needed nutrients as they are now understood.

### EASTERN KENTUCKY NEWS

(Continued from page two)

better. He has been suffering with a rising on his hand.—L. C. Cox will make a business trip to Richmond today.—Beachem Thomas gave the young folks a party Thursday night.—It seems as if the flu is coming back again.—Oney Wilson was the guest of Oscar Campbell Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bicknell, who have been in Florida for the past three weeks, returned home last week.

### CLAY COUNTY

Vine, Feb. 26.—T. N. Roberts, who has been very poorly with rheumatism, is improving.—Rev. Jobie Allen, after a severe case of appendicitis, is about well again.—Aunt Louisa Wilson is still very poorly.—Isaac Pennington, Sr., is very sick.—Monroe Morgan spent Friday night with Matt Pennington on Pigeon Roost branch.—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rice have returned from East Bernstadt. Mrs. Rice seems to be improving.—Monroe Morgan and family have declined the idea of moving to Indiana and will locate near this place.—Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Rich of Livingston are visiting relatives at this place.—On February 10 Wilson Hurley made his regular trip, carrying the mail. On his way back he became so ill he stopped at Daniel Parkers, where he had to remain. A doctor was called, but to no avail. His relatives and friends did all they could do. But the summons came Sunday at 6 a. m. His death was a great shock to all. He was taken to his home Sunday night. He leaves a wife, father and mother and an aged grandfather. His remains were laid to rest in the Liberty cemetery on Pond Creek with the Masonic honors.

### CONDEMN HIGH-PRICED STOCK FOODS

Prominent Hog Raiser Says Prices Charged Are Unwarranted—Makes His Own Hog Food With Better Results

"That he is all through paying fancy prices for stock foods and hog remedies and that he is raising some of the best hogs ever placed on the market" was the statement made recently by E. H. Beckstead, well-known hog raiser and authority on live stock.

Mr. Beckstead's hogs are the envy of his neighbors, and have "topped the market" for several years in

Iowa. He states that for years he bought high-priced hog foods and hog remedies, but is all through paying extravagant prices for what he can make himself. He states that what the hogs need are minerals, and tells the secret of his wonderful success by explaining that he takes about five pounds of ordinary mineraline (which is pure concentrated minerals and costs only a couple of dollars) and mixes same with enough bran or filler to make a hundred pounds. All hogs, and especially brood sows require minerals as they keep them free from worms, and in the pink of condition, and are essential to the hogs' growth and a well balanced ration. This inexpensive mixture placed in a sheltered box where the hogs can get at it as they need it, will produce far better results than any high-priced so-called stock foods.

Send two dollars to The Mineraline Chemical Co., 1638 North Wells St., Chicago, Ill., and they will forward you by prepaid parcel post, enough mineraline to make a full hundred pounds.—Advertisement.

### CINCINNATI MARKETS.

#### Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 3 white 70¢/71c, No. 3 yellow 69¢/70c, No. 4 mixed 65¢/66c, No. 2 yellow 70¢/71c.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton \$18@23.50, clover mixed \$16@22, clover \$15@20.

Oats—No. 2 white 48¢/48½c, No. 3 white 46¢/47c, No. 3 mixed 43¢/44c.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.86@1.87, No. 3 red \$1.83@1.85, No. 4 red \$1.80@1.82.

#### Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 54c, centralized extras 52½c, flats 48½c.

Eggs—Extra firsts 31¢/32c, firsts 30¢/31c, ordinary firsts 29½¢/30c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 2 lbs and under 50c, young chickens, over 2 lbs 38c; fowls, 5 lbs and over 31c, under 4 lbs 31c, roosters 18c.

#### Live Stock.

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$8@9.50, fair to good \$6.50@8, common to fair \$4.50@6.50; heifers, good to choice \$7.50@8.50, fair to good \$6@7.50, common to fair \$3.50@6, canners \$2@3, stock heifers \$4@5.

Calves—Good to choice \$13.50@14, fair to good \$11@13.50, common and large \$8@10.

Sheep—Good to choice \$4.50@5, fair to good \$3@4.50, common \$1@2.50, lambs, good to choice \$10@10.50, fair to good \$9@10.

Hogs—Heavy \$10@10.50, choice packers and butchers \$10.75@11, medium \$10.75@11, common to choice heavy fat sows \$6@7.50, light shippers \$11, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$9@10.

## POULTRY

### MITES ARE MOST INJURIOUS

Little Insects Suck Blood of Hen and Seriously Affect Her Ability to Lay Eggs.

If the best results are to be expected from the poultry flock, the buildings must not be allowed to become overrun with mites. Mites are more troublesome and more harmful than lice. They do not live upon the birds like the lice, but during the day hide in the cracks and crevices of the roosts and walls of the house, and at night they come out and get upon the fowls. They suck the hen's blood, and if allowed to become plentiful—as they certainly will if not destroyed—will seriously affect her health and consequently her ability to lay eggs.

Mites may be eradicated by a few thorough applications of kerosene or some of the coal-tar products which are sold for this purpose, or crude petroleum, to the interior of the poultry house.

The commercial coal-tar products are more expensive but retain their killing power longer, and they may be cheapened by reducing with an equal part of kerosene. Crude petroleum will spray better if thinned with one part of kerosene to four parts of the crude oil, according to poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture. Both the crude



Open Front House Is Best for Summer—It Is Easy to Keep Clean.

petroleum and the coal-tar products often contain foreign particles, so should be strained before attempting to spray. One must be sure that the spray reaches all of the cracks and crevices, giving especial attention to the roosts, dropping-boards, and nests, and the treatment should be repeated two or three times at intervals of a week or 10 days.

### GUINEA FOWLS ARE FAVORED

Hardest of All Domestic Poultry and Great Hustlers—They Keep Away Marauders.

There is no good reason why more guineas should not be kept on the farm. They are just about the hardest of all domestic fowls, and perhaps also the greatest hustlers. Yet they seldom do their hustling to the injury of the garden or lawn. While quite domestic in their habits if treated gently, their wild nature leads them to remote parts of the homestead, where they pick up a large part of their living that would be overlooked by any other kind of fowl.

On farms infested with hawks, guineas are very valuable, their vigorous protests against every approach of the foe actually frighten them away. And no strange cat or dog can come on the place without their emphatic protest.

### GOOD SHELTER FOR TURKEYS

Plain, Substantial House of Shed-Roof Type, Dry and Ventilated Is Recommended.

A plain, substantial house of the shed-roof type, dry, amply lighted and well ventilated, is the better way for providing shelter for turkeys.

Such a house simplifies the keeping of turkeys, and has many commendable features, for the successful turkey farmer, besides making easy the care and attention necessary at certain seasons of the year.

### TURNING EGGS FOR HATCHING

Not Necessary, According to Professor Kaupp, Expert of North Carolina Station.

Turning eggs while saving them for hatching, although generally recommended and practiced by poultry keepers, is believed to be unnecessary. Rather thorough tests conducted by Prof. B. F. Kaupp of North Carolina station show no gain in hatchability of eggs turned every day over similar lots which were kept undisturbed until placed in the incubator.

### FOWLS GET LAZY IN SUMMER

Some Hens Are So Inactive That They Do Not Earn Their Feed During Hot Weather.

As a rule hens do not show great activity during hot weather, but there are some which become so lazy that they are not worth their feeding. These are the hens that cut down their egg yield. Hot weather is worse for hens than cold weather, for during the winter months a hen with any life in her will busy herself to keep warm,

## ROAD BUILDING

### MOTORTRUCKS AND HIGHWAYS

Farmer Enabled to Secure Better Prices by Delivering Products Direct to Market.

There is a worthy movement on foot for better roads. Every business man, every home provider and every motorist should support it. Good roads benefit all classes of people in their everyday life.

This vast country has grown so enormously and so fast that its railroads cannot deliver the goods nor carry the people as the prosperity of the country and present demands require.

With good roads the farmer can deliver all his products direct to towns within a radius of fifty or more miles and though making more profit himself, he is reducing the high cost of living.

The merchant is able to take advantage of new sources of supply, to buy his stock under favorable conditions, and give it on sale to his customers in less time than he could have secured delivery by the slower and costlier railway express and freight service. With motortrucks he can then re-deliver to his customers and give better service over a larger territory. Automobile delivery will increase his business, lessen his costs and increase his profits.

Millions of dollars are lost every year through perishable goods spoiling on the railroads, because of freight delays and complications. Inter-city motortrucks over distances of 100 or more miles has already become a profitable business where good roads exist. Single large firms have actually saved over \$100,000 yearly by using motortrucks and they will undoubtedly contribute largely to organized improvement of roads.

Good roads are a paying investment. Local authorities in cities, towns and counties should act without delay to meet the growing national and local demands before trade goes in other



A Standard Dump-Truck for Road Building.

directions. It is almost impossible to get back the lost advantage after other districts have won it.

This country has more than 6,000,000 automobile owners, one to every 18 of the population, and about 15 of those ride in automobiles.

Owners will not go where bad roads exist and risk costly damage to their cars, not only to tires, but to the battery equipment used for starting, lighting and ignition. With ignition gone wrong a car cannot travel.—Southern Good Roads.

### PLAN FOR CUTTING ASPHALT

Method Shown in Illustrations Is Time and Labor Saver—Wire Cuts Through Material.

Asphalt is usually shipped in tin barrels. The metal is stripped off and the asphalt rolled up to the stopping board; the wire shown, attached to the winding drum, is passed over and around the asphalt to a piece of pipe under and ahead of the stop board. When the drum is turned it tightens up on the wire and causes it to cut through the asphalt. Kerosene is poured on the wire to make it pass through the asphalt easily.

The barrel shape is first cut in half, then each half is cut into quarters



Cutting Asphalt Taken From Barrel With a Wire Drawn Through It With a Winch.

which a man can handle easily. In warm weather asphalt is soft, therefore it cannot be cut or broken with an ax or other tool, so this machine is a time and labor saver.—George C. Peck, in Popular Science Monthly.



# IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,  
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody  
Bible Institute of Chicago.)  
(© 1921, Western Newspaper Union)

## LESSON FOR MARCH 6

### JESUS AMONG HIS FRIENDS.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 26:1-13.  
GOLDEN TEXT—She hath done what she could—Mark 14:8.  
REFERENCE MATERIAL—Mark 14:3-9,  
Luke 7:36-50, John 12:1-8.  
PRIMARY TOPIC—Showing Our Love for Jesus.  
JUNIOR TOPIC—Giving Our Best.  
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Our Best for Christ.  
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Liberality of Love.

#### I. The Jewish Authorities Plotting the Death of Jesus (vv. 1-5).

1. Christ's Fourth Prediction of His Death (vv. 1, 2). He, with divine insight, predicted not only the fact of His death, but its time and manner. Death was no surprise to Him. For this He pre-eminently came into the world (Heb. 2:14). He calmly walked up to death.

2. The Authorities Plotting (vv. 3-5). In secret conclaves they were plotting how they might silence His voice by putting Him to death. It was the divine purpose that He should go to death. They in their wickedness were plotting to do that which the divine plan had ordained. They try by subtlety to take and kill Him. Their plan was to do this after the Pass-over feast, lest there be an uprising among the people. Satan, through his conspirators, was trying to hinder the offering of the sacrificial Lamb at the appointed time.

#### II. Jesus Anointed by Mary of Bethany (vv. 6, 7).

For the identification of Mary see John 12:1-8 and Mark 14:3-9. This anointing occurred when Jesus was at meat in Simon's house. Mary had the keenest spiritual apprehension of all the disciples. By sitting at His feet in loving fellowship she obtained a grasp of truth which none of the other disciples did. She saw that His body was to be broken and that His precious life was to go out. She entered into fellowship with His sufferings and the joys of His resurrection. This is shown in this wonderful symbolic act of bringing her most precious possession and lavishing it upon Him. Knowing that no loving hand could minister to Him in that dread hour, she did this service in loving anticipation. It was the highest expression of love. Genuine love takes no account of cost—is not calculating.

#### III. The Indignation of the Disciples (vv. 8, 9).

The utter baseness of the disciples in this strange contrast with Mary's love. Judas Iscariot is the leader, but the whole apostolic company are led over. The spirit of fault finding is very contagious. The one whose heart is filled with base purposes can offer much plausible reasons for things that a whole company can be swept off their feet, not perceiving the real purpose underlying it all. The real thing that hurt Judas was the losing of the money which the ointment might have been sold for, not that he cared for the poor.

#### IV. Mary Defended by Jesus (vv. 10-13).

Jesus would not allow His most appreciative disciple to lie under the censure, so He came to her rescue. Though all the disciples censured her, He had nothing but the highest praise. If we can but have His praise, what need we care for the censure of men? He bestowed upon her the very highest praise possible when He said, "She hath done what she could." (Mark 14:8). In this defense Jesus teaches, according to Doctor Erdman:

1. That no gift to Him can be too great if made in grateful love (v. 10). "She hath wrought a good work on me."

2. Care for the poor and other duties which are of perpetual obligation may give way before an opportunity for service which cannot recur (v. 10). "The poor ye have with you always." Sometimes even charity is not the highest expression of Christian devotion.

3. Jesus appreciates the meaning and motive of our service (v. 12). He estimates them at their highest possible value and interprets them in the light of His own love and knowledge. He declared that the ointment poured upon Him was a preparation of His body for burial.

4. The influence of an act of Christian service will never cease (v. 13). The example of Mary is still filling the earth with the fragrance of loving service. Through this act of uncalculating love Mary's name has become immortalized.

As the result of this defense Judas is so stingingly rebuked that he hastens away to betray his Lord.

#### For the Rich Man.

The only way for a rich man to be healthy is by exercise and abstinence, to live as if he was poor; which was esteemed the worst parts of poverty.—Sir W. Temple.

#### God Will Provide.

If I am faithful to the duties of the present, God will provide for the future.—Roddell.

#### Wants Experience.

All is but lip-wisdom which wants experience.—Sir P. Sidney.

# FLOOD OF ALIENS WILL BE DAMMED

CONGRESS TO PASS BILL EITHER DURING THIS SESSION OR THE NEXT.

## PERCENTAGE PLAN FAVORED

Senate Committee Recommends Legislation That Probably Will Prove to Be More Drastic Than the Johnson House Bill.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—The flood of immigration is to be dammed, temporarily at least. The damming will be accomplished, no matter which bill, that of the house or that of the senate, congress finally shall pass.

It is possible, of course, that the legislation may not get on to the statute books as the result of action by the present congress, but it is known that if failure shall meet the attempt to pass the measure and to have it signed by the President before March 4, it will be taken up again and pressed for passage as soon as the next congress assembles in extraordinary session.

An act of the house of representatives known as the Johnson bill contained a provision to stop all immigration for one year. When the bill reached the senate opposition to the total stoppage provision developed instantly. The senate committee on immigration refused to sanction complete temporary prohibition of immigrants by a vote of five to four, and then the committee proceeded to adopt an amendment which it is said makes the measure even more drastic than it would be with the Johnson provision incorporated.

The senate committee proposes to put a 5 per cent limit on incoming aliens. This means that immigrants from any country shall be admitted only to the number of 5 per cent of the total of the number of aliens now in the United States from the particular country affected.

#### Percentage Plan Has Good Chance.

For a long time Senator Dillingham of Vermont has been the advocate of this percentage limitation. He has held that under his plan no nation could complain that another nation was being favored, and that with the 5 per cent limit immigration would be so checked that the Americanization of the incomers would be an easier process. For a long time the senate has been thinking on this percentage limitation.

Of course it may be that the senate friends of the Johnson absolute prohibition clause will be able in open senate to reject the 5 per cent limit provision and secure the adoption of the house proposal, but today it looks as if the percentage plan will be accepted by the senate and that the house will agree thereto.

There has been much bitterness over this immigration legislation. It has been charged, for instance, that the senate did not desire absolute and immediate prohibition of immigration because the great corporations of the country had declared that under the provisions of such a measure they would not be able to get labor to carry on their activities.

To offset this charge the senate opponents of the house provision for cutting off all immigration temporarily declared that the 5 per cent limitation would go farther in keeping out immigrants than the Johnson provision itself. This answer to criticism had for its basis the fact that the 5 per cent limitation concerns itself with all prospective immigrants, while under the Johnson measure there were provisions which would admit some of the dependents and members of the families of immigrants now in this country.

#### Country Demands Restriction.

It became apparent in the senate that because of the great problems of Americanization, and because of things that happened among our alien population during the time we were at war, the country was in a mood to demand drastic legislation. It seems possible that if the senate had not come to a realizing sense of this condition it would have refused to sanction even the 5 per cent limitation, and would have contented itself with putting certain restrictions on immigration in addition to those now existing, but restrictions which the house has maintained from the first would in no sense restrict.

From the very first there was a sharp difference of opinion between the two houses of congress on the subject. Under the 5 per cent limitation clause which the senate committee has reported the general feeling is that the flood of immigration will be dammed and that the small leak in the dam will not be enough to "let much water through."

#### Pray for Pleasant March 4.

Inauguration day is, so to speak, just over the Potomac hills, the crests of which will be watched at dawn by the residents of Washington for the "signs of weather," for most good Washington weather comes from the direction in which the hills lie.

Of course, as everybody knows, there are to be no great doings on inauguration day except the greatest of all doings, the induction into office of a President of the United States. However, the good folk hereabout are pray-

ing for good weather. They all intend to turn out to catch a glimpse of the President and the President-elect as they whirl along Capitolward, and as they whirl in the other direction, the President-elect then being the President and the President being an ex-President.

Almost immediately following inauguration day proceedings there will be "proceedings" in every big building of the government in which a cabinet officer makes his headquarters. These proceedings will mark occasions either of pain or of pleasure for the participants. The various new cabinet officers will take the oaths of office in the presence of the chiefs of bureau, some of whom, within a little time after the swearing-in operation, must take their belongings and hie themselves hence.

"Among those present" on these swearing-in occasions will be men who either have been promised, or who expect to be promised, the places of those who are metaphorically to fold their tents and steal away probably as silently as any Arab ever did. There will be a few fortunates among those present, men who have held bureau chieftainships through many an administration and whom the tides of politics cannot shift from their moorings. In the State department there are men who have gone on through the years doing their "international duty" without any regard to the political complexion of the powers that happen to be.

#### War and Navy Changes Due.

In the War and the Navy departments, particularly, there will be no trepidation, unless perchance some of the bureau chiefs are tired of the Washington life and are glad of the opportunity once more either to sail the ocean blue or to take station at some army post where they can drill a bit, act as officer of the day, and relearn thereby some of the things which, perhaps, the study of departmental methods has made them forget.

Things in the army and navy, however, are not as they were in the old days when some of the officers of the two services managed through political pull to stay in the Capitol city year after year, the sailors forgetting in the meantime the difference between starboard and larboard, but never forgetting, probably, how to splice the main brace; while the army officers, stagnating in stuffy rooms, were in a way to forget the right flank from the left flank.

No one probably is so grateful today as are the Republican senators and representatives that the ancient rule of firing everybody employed by the government every time an administration changes no longer is in force. Years ago whenever the White House changed "party hands" there was a pretty clean sweep in all the departments of the employees of all kinds who owed their appointments to the political enemy. This thing is done away with for good, and unquestionably the Republican powerful ones of today rejoice thereat.

If the old system were in vogue there is not a Republican senator or representative today who is supposed to have any influence with the administration, who would not have his hands so full of petty patronage matters that he could not do any of the work which the government pays him for doing.

#### Schemers Work Against France.

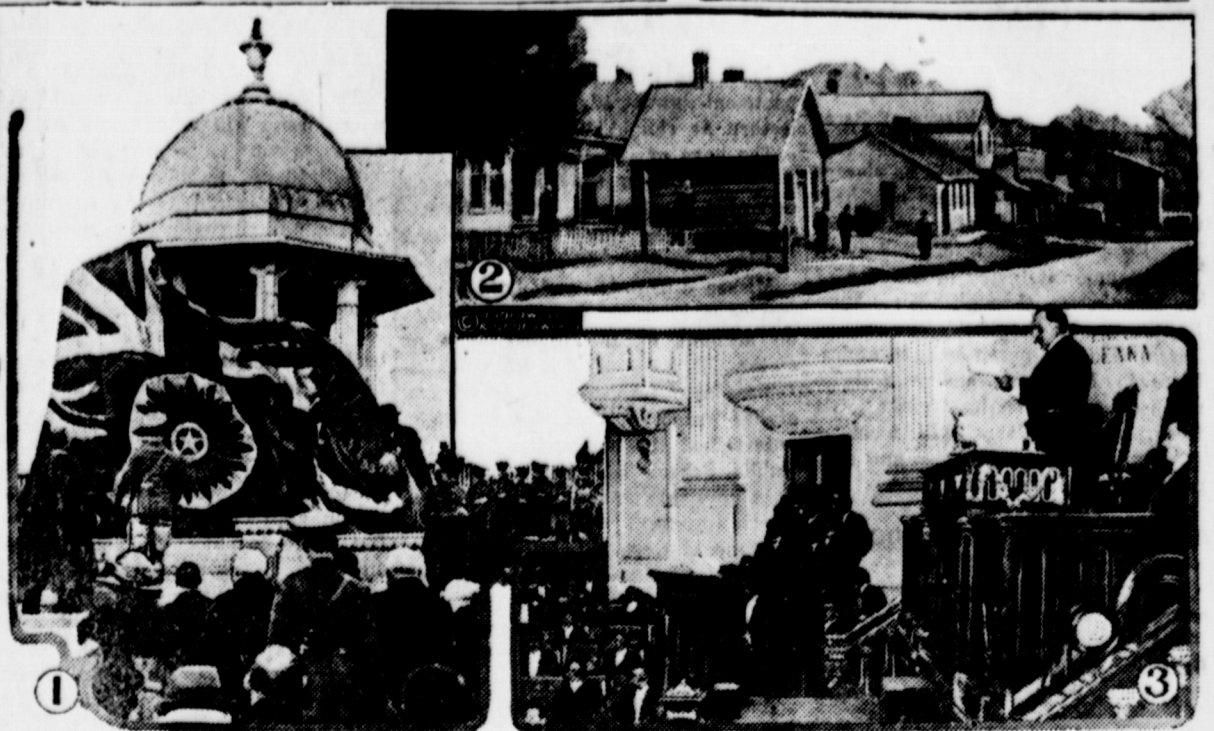
Commander F. W. Galbraith of the American Legion ordered from his room in Washington a day or two ago a man who was trying to induce him to influence the members of the Legion to help in a scheme which, if successful, would tend to break the traditional friendship between the United States and France and break the tie of affection which exists between the American soldiers and their French comrades in arms.

It is known to Legion members that attempts of this kind are constantly being made today. They are being met and frustrated. Members of congress and members of the American Legion have been suspicious for some time that certain elements in the American community were trying to find some means to make the American people forget the days of Lafayette, forget that their soldiers fought twice side by side with the French, and to turn American friendship first into suspicion of the French and then into enmity.

The leaders of the movement are known for the most part as men who were not sympathetic with the cause of the United States in the war that it fought for the liberty of the world. It would seem that the motives which actuate them in their amity-breaking endeavor would be so apparent that they would defeat their own ends, but the Legion men who have been meeting here say that so subtle are some of the methods employed by the propagandists that many people have been deceived by them.

#### Substitutes for Genius.

There can be no real substitute for genius, but there can be a great deal done to put you in the genius class. Men of genius are scarce. They are of special endowment and come in the right age to merit their full worth. Yet men really know many who enjoy the name of genius are nothing more than honest-to-goodness workers who use their heads and tirelessly plod on until they get what they set out for. On the other hand many meteor-like sons of glorious promise fade and speedily fall into disrepute when subjected to the routine of ordinary mortals. A few turns at life's commonplace would soon have them making the ordinary attractive, and reducing drudgery to pleasure. But where this happens once there are thousands of occasions where it fails to produce.



1—Prince of Wales unveiling memorial at Brighton to East Indians who died in the war. 2—View of Whitehall, Ind., near which has been located the present center of population of the United States. 3—President Harding reading his first message before the Mexican congress.

# NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

## Organized Labor Defies United States Government in Matter of Injunctions.

## IS READY FOR BIG FIGHT

"Bill of Rights" and Legislative Demands Issued—Harding Completes His Cabinet—America Protests Japanese Rule Over Yap—Near East Conference in London.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Organized labor of America has thrown down before its "enemies" the gauntlet of challenge to a fight to a finish. The United States government is apparently included among those "enemies" and is boldly defied to enforce judicial injunctions in industrial disputes.

Under the leadership of Samuel Gompers the representatives of the national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor met last week in Washington and formulated their "bill of rights" and their demands on the government and the people. In these there is much besides the injunction matter, but that is perhaps the most important. A statement prepared by Mr. Gompers was issued in which the injunction as now used is denounced as unconstitutional and a pure usurpation of power and authority. The only remedy in the hands of the workers, continues the statement, "lies in a flat refusal on the part of labor to recognize or abide by the terms of injunctions which seek to prohibit the doing of acts which the workers have a lawful and guaranteed right to do or which seek to compel workers to do those things which they have a lawful and guaranteed right to refuse to do."

"This is the only immediate course through which labor can find relief, and this course it purposes to pursue. Labor realizes fully the consequences of such a course, but in the defense of American freedom and of American institutions it is compelled to adopt this course, be the consequences what they may."

Of course if this threat is carried out the result will be the arrest of great numbers of working men for violations of injunctions; and, presuming that the courts and government do not yield and that union labor brings into action all its resources, something little short of a state of rebellion will follow. Union labor thinks that its very existence as such is threatened by present tendencies and conditions. Other citizens must see that the threat is directed against the peace of the nation and all that that involves. Nor will the informed and thinking American accept as the truth the statement of Gompers, that only the Federation of Labor is saving the country from Bolshevism. The Reds have done and can do much mischief in America, but there is no real danger of their gaining control here or upsetting our government.

Public support and recognition is asked by the labor leaders for these propositions, comprising their "bill of rights":

The right of the working people to organize into trade unions for the protection of their rights and interests.

The right to, and practice of, collective bargaining by trade unions, through representatives of their own choosing.

The right to work, and to cease work, collectively.

The right collectively to bestow or withhold patronage.

The right to the exercise of collective activities in furtherance of the welfare of labor.

Their legislative program is summarized thus:

"Enactment by congress of legislation to protect the workers in their organized capacity against the concept that there is a property right in human labor."

"No application of the use of injunctions in industrial disputes where they would not apply in the absence of such disputes."

"Prohibition of immigration for not less than two years."

"More general application of the initiative and referendum in the political affairs of the United States and of the states."

"Removal by congress of the usurped power of courts to declare unconstitutional laws enacted by congress."

"Election of judges."

"Immediate restoration of exemption from, or the repeal of, all anti-combination and so-called conspiracy laws."

"Restoration of an adequate federal employment service."

"Administration of credit as a public trust in the interest of all the people."

"Repeal by the states of all industrial court laws and all restrictive and coercive laws, including the so-called open port law of Texas, and freedom from decisions of courts holding trade unions, and individual members thereof, liable in damages for the unlawful acts of others."

"Enactment by congress of a law declaring that labor organizations are not co-partnerships and shall not be so treated in law or in equity."

"Investigation by congress of the activities of so-called private detective agencies in the field of industrial relations."

President-elect Harding's announcement of his completed cabinet may not have aroused any loud cheers of enthusiasm, but it was received with quiet satisfaction and confidence by a large part of the public. Though the list of ten names does not include those of many men of towering eminence, it is felt by most Republicans, at least, that all the members of the new cabinet are men with ideas and opinions and that they will be actually the advisers of the chief executive. The only real surprise among the appointments was that of Edwin Denby of Michigan to be secretary of the navy. Not that he is not well equipped to fill the position, but he was barely mentioned in advance. The selection of Mr. Hoover for the portfolio of commerce was gratifying to the public, and that of Mr. Davis for secretary of labor pleased most of the organized labor forces of the country, though he is no longer directly connected with their activities.

Frank Lowden, having declined appointment, Illinois received no place in the cabinet. But many persons are hoping that Mr. Harding will persuade Charles Dawes of Chicago to accept the chairmanship of the commission he will name to reorganize the executive machinery of the government. This position, Mr. Harding holds, will be almost if not quite as important as a place in the cabinet.

The two great agencies of the allies—the supreme council and the council of the League of Nations—began sessions last week, the former in London and the latter in Paris. The league council first took up the matter of amendments to the covenant, and, because the attitude of the incoming administration in America was in doubt, the question was referred to a committee which will not report before April. This gives Mr. Harding time to define his position on the league. Then the mandates were brought up for consideration, and again the United States, though not officially represented, made its influence felt. Ambassador Wallace sent word that our State department wished to present its views, and action was halted until the note from Washington arrived. This note, in substance, called attention to the fact that the United States has never given its consent that the island of Yap be included in the territories subjected to the mandate of Japan, and declares the government cannot regard itself as bound by the terms of that mandate. It asked the council to submit the question to a new investigation.

Secretary Colby also claimed for the United States an equal concern and interest with the other principal allied and associated powers in the disposition of the overseas possessions of Germany.

The net result, at this writing, is a decision to delay all mandate ac-

tion until the May meeting of the league.

The conference in London dealt with the problem of the Near East and the possibility of revising the Sevres treaty. Turkish delegations representing both the Constantinople and the Ankara governments were present and the first part of the week was wasted in their efforts to get together and present a detailed statement of their desires. They finally agreed on demands that Thrace, Smyrna and the Dardanelles be restored to Turkey, and objections to the political, economic and financial control exercised by the allies. However, Rechad Pasha speaking for both groups, assured the conferees that both sections would accept the decision of the allies. The demand that the custody of the Dardanelles be resigned again to the Turks caused much surprise and unfavorable comment, even among the French delegates, who have been generally on the side of Turkey in the present controversy. The Greeks remain uncompromising in their demand that the treaty of Sevres stand virtually unaltered, and it was considered possible the great powers might permit them to try to hold their positions in Turkey, though without assistance from the allies.

According to advices from Constantinople, the Bolsheviks in the Caucasus region have begun warfare against the republic of Georgia and already have occupied considerable territory. First dispatches said the Reds, under command of Budenny, had captured Tiflis, the capital, but later it was reported they had been driven back from the city by the hastily gathered Georgian troops. There is little doubt of the ability of the Bolsheviks to overrun Georgia and reach Erzerum, there establishing contact with the forces of Mustapha Kemal Pasha.

Another Red drive took place in Persia and resulted in the capture of Teheran, the capital, and of the shah himself. This exploit was carried out by several thousands of Persian Cossacks under Reza Khan, who landed on the south shore of the Caspian sea and marched to Kasbin and thence to Teheran. Notwithstanding these movements in the east, the great bulk of the Russian Bolshevik army is on the west border preparing for the big spring drive there.

From German news sources comes the information that Montenegro, which has never ceased to protest against the loss of her identity in the formation of the new Jugo-Slavian state, has declared a holy war against Serbia. The message said two Serbian regiments had occupied Cetinje, the Montenegrin capital, and that the situation was considered serious.

While the "war" in Ireland was being carried on with renewed vigor by both sides, the house of commons last week engaged in long and exciting debates on the Irish question. At one time, in rejecting an opposition amendment by a vote of 257 to 88 the house placed its seal of approval on the government's Irish policy. Lord Robert Cecil made his debut as whip of the opposition party in an effective speech in which he demanded that a parliamentary commission make an impartial investigation of the alleged atrocities in Ireland. Sir Hamar Greenwood warned the house that the conspiracy of the Sinn Fein was now directed against England; and he told of a captured document which showed an appropriation of £30,000 a month for the "republican army," most of which money, he asserted, came from Irish-Americans.

Justice Cohalan of the Supreme court of New York, one of the most obnoxious of the anti-English Irishmen in this country, made himself more ridiculous than usual last week by voicing, in a public address, the opinion that the United States should demand of Great Britain that she make Canada free and forever remove the British flag from this continent.

A notable achievement in aviation was the carrying of mail from San Francisco to Mineola, L. I., in 33 hours and 20 minutes. Four planes, two from each coast, started, but only one finished. It was driven by seven different pilots.



## General College News

### AMBULANCE PURCHASED

The students and citizens of Berea who have been interested in the purchase of an ambulance will be pleased to know that the money has been raised and the ambulance purchased. Mr. Fred C. Backus, of Baltimore, Md., became interested in the idea of an ambulance through Miss Anna Smith, one of the Field Workers of Berea. He has purchased the ambulance in Baltimore, and it will be shipped to Berea by freight this week. An ambulance will meet a great need during epidemics and sporadic cases of serious illness.

### COUNTY AND STATE SOCIALS

The most interesting and unique concert of group socials ever held in Berea College occurred Monday night, February 28. For many years the students of Berea have enjoyed state and county socials, coming at various times during the year. The states other than Kentucky usually meet in state groups, while the students from Kentucky meet in county groups. On Monday evening there were twenty-four such socials in progress, simultaneously. The states of West Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, and Ohio met in single groups and their numbers ranged from 25 to 125. West Kentucky met in one group, and the scattering students from eastern and western and extreme southern states met in a single group.

The county socials were as follows: Wolfe, Menifee and Powell together; Pulaski and McCreary; Magoffin, Morgan and Breathitt; Lincoln, Garrard and Boyle; Rockcastle, Jackson and Laurel; Madison and Whitley; Perry, Leslie, Knott, Floyd and Clay; Harlan and Bell; Casey, Adair, Russell, Wayne, Clinton and Cumberland; Nicholas, Mason, Elliott, Harrison, Clark and Fayette; Lewis, Fleming and Rowan; Carter and Greenup; Owsley met as a single group, also Knox.

This arrangement for the county and state socials is ideal and should be continued year after year. Students from different schools meet for the first time, boys and girls from their own county.

### BASKETBALL SEASON ENDS

The last of the basketball games were played on Monday by both Varsity teams; the Secondary Varsity against Richmond Normal at Berea, and the College Varsity at Winchester against Wesleyan.

It is hardly necessary to give a summary of the games, for Berea has not established any great record in the way of championship. And yet a general statement or two about the game would be acceptable, perhaps, to illustrate the long step in the right direction that the Institution has taken.

Berea has distinguished between her college and secondary schools, and no man under the college grade can play on the college varsity. In so acting, Berea has set a standard for sister institutions in this section, to which they must inevitably measure. At the same time she is abiding by the rules and regulations of other famous schools and is consequently lifting herself far above the athletic standard which has hitherto prevailed in this section.

Realizing that because of the embryonic conditions to which she was subjected by such a fine course of action, "a smashing team" this year was quite improbable. The student body and the Faculty gave their whole-hearted support, nevertheless, and helped athletics to fall into the calm state into which they are at the present time.

It is with the greatest gratification to those in charge that the games and plays have been accepted here for their fundamental purpose—namely, for recreation and mental, moral, and physical development. And this, having arrived to a keener understanding and appreciation, it is believed that the students will excel a hundred percent better in the springtime activities.

Alfred E. Ross

### JOINT MEETING OF SOCIETIES

Aelioian Literary Society met with Beta Alpha last Saturday evening for a joint meeting. Every one enjoyed the program, which was as follows: Song ..... Societies Invocation ..... Lucille Stuart Story ..... Julia Hanson Stump Speech ..... Roy Taylor Stunt ..... Sarah Ford Mabel McCollum. Jargon ..... G. B. Foster, Shell Mason. Beta Alpha Trio ..... Essay ..... Gladys Roberts Humorous Dialogue M. Junior Alley, Rolla Hoskins. Vocal Duet ..... Candace Craft, Marguerite Lewis.

## Normal Department

Professor Burr of the College department gave a very interesting lecture at chapel Wednesday.

The boys of the Excelsior Literary Society thought they would be as generous as the girls of the department, so they raised fifteen dollars for the benefit of girls' athletics.

Misses Elizabeth and Lora Herndon have gone home for a few days on account of the illness of their sister.

Tuesday afternoon the seventh and eighth grades of the Training School entertained the eighth grade of the Public School at Knapp Hall. A very entertaining and instructive patriotic program was rendered. Refreshments were served.

The North Carolina Cottage social, which was to be held last Monday evening, was called off because so many of the girls were in the hospital with measles.

Saturday afternoon the Parent-Teacher's Association met in Upper Chapel. A very unique program was presented by the Training School. After the program a business session was held.

The many friends of June Hager are glad to see him out again after a serious illness of six weeks.

Wheeler, Decatur, and Mary Wade have returned to their home at Decatur, Ky. They have had the measles.

Hargus Peters spent the week-end at home.

John Davis, a former student of Berea, but now of the Eastern Kentucky State Normal, accompanied the Richmond ball players to Berea, Monday.

### GIRLS' BASKETBALL GAME

Friday the girls of the Normal and Vocational played a very interesting basketball game. The game was one of the cleanest of the season. The score was 17-11 in favor of the Normal girls. The Normal lineup was as follows: Forwards, Eula Creekmoore, Marie Hutchinson, substitute, Anna Vergin, center, Gertrude Isaacs; guards, Thelma Dick, Lena Witt.

### JOINT MEETING

Saturday evening the Philomathean and Excelsior Literary Societies gave the department an entertainment that shall long be remembered. After the invocation by Professor Guiliams, and the welcome address by Brooks Lawson, the President of Excelsior, "Dot," a play in four acts, was given. The play was very exciting from the start and everyone enjoyed it. Between scenes the audience was entertained with music by Miss Arlie Baker, Miss Lillie Webb, and Fred Hannah.

Those participating in the play are: H. M. Clarkson, Moss Noble, C. R. Harroison, C. R. Holt, C. L. Haynes, R. H. King, L. W. Little, H. M. Scaggs, F. L. Hannah, and Misses Amy Winningham, Beulah Whitt, Lucille McClure, Letta Gabb, Lillie Webb, and Opal Kerr.

## Vocational Schools

We had an interesting chapel last Thursday. Mr. Wintermute played the piano so low you could hardly hear it; then the girls' quartet sang a song that was inspiring to the mind and gave ease to the soul. Mr. Wintermute told a story of a boat ride he and a friend had, in which they were knocked overboard and a photographer took their pictures while they were in the reverse order. The boys' quartet finished the exercise by singing "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot." Dean Clark said, "People that were not anything could do something that would amount to something some time."

The agriculture boys and home science girls had a social in Vocational chapel last Saturday evening. They had an instructive program, telling how to form agricultural clubs, how to produce the most corn to an acre, how to raise the best pig or calf, and many other important things that can be done; then refreshments were served and everybody went home.

Jonah Moore and Albert Hibbard made a short visit home at the end of the week.

James Beard was called home by the sickness of his sister. We hope she will recover in a short time so Mr. Beard can return to school.

Frank Rigsby spent a few days' visit down at his brothers in Garrard county and had a pleasant time.

Miss Leila Perkins has been ill for a few days. The Normal and Vocational girls played a basketball game at the Tabernacle last Friday, and the game went in favor of the Normal team, 11-17.

Mr. Elam led in chapel and talked on the subject of organizations for the public good.

Walter Mershon, one of our Federal Board boys, and his wife paid a visit to Owen Wells last Sunday.

## PRESERVE THE FOREST FLOWERS

By Prof. John F. Smith

The days are drawing near when wild flowers will be in bloom and the fields, mountains, valleys and roadsides will be more beautiful because of their colors and their fragrance.

This means that the time is near when a great many people here at Berea—students, some faculty folks and others—will be tempted to go out into the fields and forests and bring back handfuls and armfuls of flowers to give to friends and make bouquets for dressers and tables.

There is no special objection to flowers and bouquets. The person who does not like flowers certainly is lacking in appreciation of the beautiful. But there is objection, very serious objection, to anybody whether he be student or faculty member who goes into the College forest and deliberately gathers quantity of wild flowers or ferns and brings them into Berea merely for the sake of having them or giving them away. And it is by no means desirable to go to any spot within walking distance of the campus and gather large quantities of wild flowers—unless it be violets or daisies.

The forests near us contain a great many early spring flowers. Bluets, dog-tooth violets, blue, yellow, and white violets, wake robins and other trilliums, anemones, lady's-slippers, both pink and yellow, shad bush or serviceberry, dogwood, bird's-foot, violet, or mountain pansies, jewel weed, wild geranium, sweet william, spring beauties, bloodroot, liverwort, wild columbine, buttercup, wild pink, arbutus, mountain ivy, marsh marigold, fleur-de-lis, and numerous others abound.

These flowers are a part of the scenery among the hills and fields. They belong to the forests as much as the trees and high cliffs belong there. They are the common property of all who go to the forests, but they belong to no individual in particular. They are there to be looked at by those who appreciate flowers; they are not to be gathered and brought into Berea by the handful and armful. They add greatly to the joy of a trip thru the forests, and a portion of this joy fades away with every flower that is pulled and brought away. It may not fade for the one who pulls the flower, but it certainly does for those who go next and find that flower missing. They know that a part of the glory of the woods has gone.

For many years numerous people, both students and faculty folk, have made it a point to gather great quantities of bird-foot violets (mountain pansies) and lady's-slippers wherever they could find them. The result is these flowers are becoming exceedingly rare. Once they were plentiful in nearby places, but only a few garden spots remain in walking distance of the campus. The lady's-slippers are easily destroyed by pulling the flowers. Unless these are protected, they will soon become as scarce as the arbutus, which was abundant in places in days gone by, but the hands of jealous flower seekers have driven that far away. Some of these seekers go to Lee's Knob, some to the cemetery, some to Twin Mountain, some to Indian Fort and the Pinnacles, others to the land of the reservoirs—wherever flowers can be found, and are not always careful about the number they gather. When they do this, they rob someone else of much of the joy of a walk to these places.

One of the most commendable things that could happen this spring, or any other reason, would be fair everyone to resolve that he will use every reasonable means to preserve the forest flowers. Springtime and summer and early autumn bring a wonderful variety to the forests and fields. They belong to all.

Blue violets and daisies may be gathered without doing much damage. The violets are hardy, and the daisy will become a pest if allowed to grow at large. But the lady's-slipper, the service, the mountain pansy, and the others should be respected.

Let everyone go and find where flowers grow, but let him not destroy them. They help make the glory of the hills, and that glory should never be destroyed.

### Chicago Does Not Boast of This

The real meaning of the word Chicago is one that residents of that proud city are more than anxious to keep under cover. It came from an Indian word "shegang," and when it was adopted it was believed to mean "mighty" or "strong." In a way it did, but not in the way the founders of the city believed. It was "mighty" or "strong" only in relation to unpleasant smells and was first used to designate the skunk. Later it was given by the Indians to a wild onion as violent in its smell as those of garden cultivation. When the French first came they found the Indians had still further enlarged the meaning of the word to include the thunder and the voice of the Great Spirit.

## Reading WITH Children

By Professor A. W. Burr  
Berea College

Mothers read to their children as often as they can. Children read to their teachers in school day in and day out for years. Yet children, after they begin to read, go so slowly through their readers, First, Second, Third, etc., and make such hard work of it, so long. Must learning to read easily, with pleasure, be a task of years? Is there a better way?

A few years ago, Margaret, six years old, was for some weeks at a summer cottage with her grandfather. They read together the "Hollow Tree Inn," books by Albert Bigelow Paine, for Margaret had begun to read. Some of the experiences of Mr. Crow and Mr. Rabbit were read over and over again. Before long she was reading by herself and was using words unusual for a child. When she went home she found in the library a translation of Vergil's Aeneid and began reading it and telling about it at the table.

The writer, a teacher of Education and Psychology for many years, was puzzled by Margaret's rapid progress in reading. It was too great for any unusual brightness to account for it. Months afterward the solution came as a flash. Margaret sat in her grandfather's lap and insisted upon following the reading with her eye, which she could do easily as the type was large.

### SEEING AND HEARING

Margaret wanted to see what she heard. She was right. Reading is but transferring meaning from sounds, ear-symbols, to letters, eye-symbols. She had both at once with every word and so knew both by sound and by sight. She was getting her written language from the spoken.

In this method there were also other conditions that helped her rapid progress in reading: The printed words came to her eye with the usual rapidity of speech, a necessary condition for the flash of thought through words spoken or written. She was adding all the time also to her spoken language.

The natural tones of the voice of the reader gave meaning to both spoken and written words. Tones mean more to children than to grown ups.

Some scenes in the "Hollow Tree Inn" were gone over again and again. The words became familiar.

The scenes and characters were within her experience or imagination, a very necessary condition of learning to read, too often disregarded.

Under these conditions and by the means she knew, Margaret got the meaning and use of the words she did not know, just as all of us have learned ninety-nine hundredths of the words we speak and write. She was getting her written language in the same way that she had learned her spoken language, finding the unknown by the known.

Nor is this a solitary case or mere theory. The writer has tried it on with readers of different grades and the improvement was marked. Reading, ability to find the picture and thought of another, comes to the child by putting words together for sense by the eye, not by hearing, nor by the stumbling pronunciation of a class exercise.

### HOME AND SCHOOL READING

Mother, father, older brother or sister and child, therefore, should both read from the book, one reading and speaking, and the other hearing and reading, if reading facility is to be gained. The gain is worth having two books, if there is no other way.

In schools teacher and pupils can have the same book and privilege of reading with each other. That should transform the usual reading exercise. Let the teacher read aloud and well the day's lesson while the class follow with both ear and eye. Then let both go over it again silently. Clear up the meaning of words new to the class. After the reading of some paragraph silently, ask what they saw, the picture the words gave them. Now they are ready for the oral reading and can do it.

Sometimes use a whole period for silent work, going over a half a dozen past lessons, or taking up new reading, not too difficult for silent reading. Time the turning of pages to speed up the slow ones. Go over a reader thus with them a half a dozen times if that is the best that can be done. Devise some new purpose each time over. Read with the class all the books suitable that you can get your hands on.

If there is a backward or a foreign child, have one of the class sit by him and follow with finger or pencil the teacher's reading. The child will catch on, learn to read by reading.

Reading is the key to all other studies, to all knowledge. Magnify it in the school. It is one way out for the country school. Try on reading with the class the arithmetic, the geography, the history lesson for the next day. It will pay surprisingly.

## Mountain Men in History

By Elizabeth S. Peck, Professor of History, Berea Academy

### ST. AUGUSTINE

#### The Barbarians Within the Empire

In this troubled age of ours, when civilization seems to be hanging in the balance, we can well understand how the people of the Roman Empire felt when the clouds of Barbarians, so long a menace upon the frontiers, broke through, ravaged the fairest provinces of the Empire, and even sacked Rome, beautiful Rome, magnificent Rome, "Eternal Rome," as they delighted to call it. For eight hundred years Rome had been safe. Now the spell of Rome over the wild tribes was broken. Men asked, with pale faces, "Why this calamity, and what next?" In these trying times St. Augustine, one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of the Christian Fathers, spoke out for the defense of the Church and for the comfort of sorely-tried souls.

#### Youth of St. Augustine

Augustine was born and raised in Tagaste, a little mountain town in that part of North Africa which is now Algeria. His mother, Monica, was a devout Christian and longed for her son's conversion. But when young Augustine went away to great, wicked Carthage to attend school, he fell in with bad company and strayed far from his mother's way of life.

At the age of twenty he became a teacher of public speaking, debate, and reasoning in his native town of Tagaste. Later he moved to Carthage to teach. But he found that his pupils at Carthage were altogether too disorderly to suit him, and so he moved on to Rome. He soon became dissatisfied there and changed his residence again, this time moving to Milan in northern Italy, where he secured an appointment as one of the imperial teachers of rhetoric.

#### The Conversion of Augustine

In Milan he was soon joined by his mother, Monica, who came over from Africa. At about this time he came under the influence of one of the greatest preachers of that day, Ambrose, bishop of Milan. Augustine hesitated, as many another youth has done since, fearing lest he might not be able to live as uprightly as a Christian should live. He realized that becoming a Christian put a great responsibility upon him. Thru the influence of his earnest mother and Bishop Ambrose Augustine at last won the victory in his own soul, and was baptized as a Christian.

#### Augustine's Life Service

When he became a Christian, he gave his whole life up to his religion. He was so conscientious that he felt that he could no longer remain a teacher of rhetoric. He gave up his property. He relinquished all prospects of marriage. He retired with a few friends, to live a holy, secluded life, devoted to prayer, meditation, and Christian study. But before long he was called to be bishop of Hippo (a city near his native town of Tagaste). There at Hippo he spent the remaining forty years of his life, preaching, settling disputes, and writing a thousand books of varying length. Here at Hippo he lived a busy, useful life; here at Hippo he died, when the barbarous Vandals came into possession of the city. After his death he was canonized, and so we now call him St. Augustine.

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#### The Writings of St. Augustine

The importance of his life lay not in his actions, but in his thoughts. His sermons have carried a blessing down the ages. His doctrines form the very foundation of Christian theology. Both Catholics and Protestants honor him. His "Confessions" have brought comfort to generation after generation of men and women, as his message has echoed through the ages, "Thou, O Lord, hast made us for Thyself, and our heart is unquiet until it find rest in Thee." But the greatest of all his writings is "The City of God."

#### "The City of God"

Augustine had been Bishop of Rome for fifteen years when, in 411 A.D., Alaric and his barbarous Visigoths invaded Italy and sacked Rome. A shudder ran through the whole Roman world. This surely was the beginning of the end. Men everywhere were asking why this terrible calamity had come upon the civilized world, and there were not a few who declared that Christianity was to blame for the disaster. They said that the pagan gods were evidently angry because their temples were neglected now, owing to the spread of the Christian religion. Many Christians were greatly troubled by these reproaches, and so Augustine took up the defense of Christianity, giving thirteen years of his life to the writing of his book, "The City of God."

He showed that Troy, Babylon, and other cities had been destroyed, long before the days of Christianity, and that pagan cities had not been spared because of their loyalty to paganism. Then he showed that from the beginning of time there have been two cities growing up, the city of worldliness and the city of God. The city of the world prospers for a time, then grows corrupt, crumbles from its own inward decay, and falls. So it had been in the case of Assyria, of Greece, and now Rome had experienced the same fate. Rome had gone down, not because of barbarian invasion, but because of its own inward faults. The historian of today still follows the explanation of St. Augustine regarding the fall of nations. Then he reminded the Christians that they were not really hurt by all this seeming disaster, for loss of property and bodily injury did not harm the soul. In spite of all the seeming calamity, the city of God, the beautiful city of brotherhood, justice, and purity still advances, sometimes very slowly, but steadily, surely, and confidently. His words were the buoyant and hopeful answer of the Christian Church to Alaric's sack of the Eternal Rome, and to the seeming victory of the forces of destruction through the ages.

Who will take up the message of St. Augustine and carry it on to our age and generation?

## PROFESSOR GRIFFIN IS ABLE HEAD OF SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

State College is very fortunate in having as capable a man as Arleigh C. Griffin for the head of the Department of Education and Principal of the School of Agriculture. It is hard to find one who has the welfare of his students more at heart. Mr. Griffin has had a wide teaching experience and has proven himself efficient in every phase of his work since his arrival at State College.

His early education was received in the common schools of Englewood, Tennessee. He later attended Berea College, Kentucky, and received his B.S. and A.B. degrees in 1917. The late war found Mr. Griffin as Director of the Officers' Artillery Schools of Boston, as Fort Commander, and as Coast Defense Adjutant in which capacity he served twenty-five months as a captain.

Immediately after the close of the war he entered the University of Chicago and received his M.A. in Education in 1920.

Mr. Griffin is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, an honorary professional fraternity enrolling the leading educators of the United States, and is especially interested in problems of educational administration and measurement.

His plans for the School of Agriculture are "A Bigger and Better School"—1,000 enrolment, more adequate classroom facilities—halls for literary societies, sufficient electives to enable graduates to earn enough credits to enter College, and smaller classes. The School of Agriculture must be made a model school from which all teachers of the state may copy.

The School of Agriculture is back of Mr. Griffin to a man and have confidence in him as one whom they can

rely upon to further their interests.—The Industrial Collegian, South Dakota State College.

### RECITAL

The Berea College trio, consisting of Mrs. R. G. Hutchins, violin; Miss Lucille Baker, cello; and Miss Gladys Jameson, piano, will give a recital Wednesday night March 9. They will be assisted by Miss Doma Forman, soprano, and the Girls' Glee Club. The program has been carefully selected in the hope of giving the greatest possible pleasure to the music lovers of Berea. There will be no admission fee; all citizens and students are most cordially invited, at 7:30, in Main Chapel. The program will be as follows:

Novellette ..... Gade  
Allegro scherzando  
Audiantino  
Moderato  
Larghetto  
Allegro

Tes Yeux ..... Rabey  
Miss Forman  
(Obligato, Mrs. Hutchins)

Serenade ..... Chaminade  
Valse ..... Hellmesberger  
Prelude (Act IV. Herodiade) Massenet  
Serenade ..... Drdla  
Hark, Hark the Lark ..... Schubert  
Whirl and Twirl from the Flying Dutchman ..... Wagner

Glee Club  
Trio in C Minor, Op. 1, No. 3 .... Beethoven

Allegro  
Menuett  
Prestissimo

About 12,000,000 boys and girls, composing nearly half the school population of the United States, are members of the Junior Red Cross, which is helping the children of Europe, while at the same time it is doing an important work here at home.